Bombay Gazette.

VOLUM XLI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1830. [NUMBER 2,087.

BOMBAY THEATRE,

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT

ON MONDAY the 7th of June,

THE THEATRE WILL RE-OPEN WITH THE PETITE COMEDY OF

WAYS AND MEANS,

OR A

TRIP TO DOVER,

To which will be added the popular and highly interesting Melo Drama of

TEKELI,

OR

THE SIEGE OF MONTGATZ.

In which will be introduced the following Scenes:—1. The Forest of Montgatz. 2. The Mill of Keben—rustic bridge—water Mill—and a Cottage. 3. The Hall of Tekeli's palace. 4. The Fortress of Montgatz.

In the course of the evening, a distinguished Vocal Amateur will introduce "Giovinette Cavalier," from Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera "IL CROCIATO IN EGITTO."

The Musical Department under the direction of D. Manoel de Bazsterica, who will kindly preside in the Orchestra.

Doors to open at half past six, and the performance to commence precisely at seven.

TICKETS and Places to be had at the Theatre on Saturday the 5th and Monday the 7th June.

Boxes 6 rupees	Upper Boxes 3 rupees.
Pit.. 4 rupees	Gallery.... 2 rupees.

No persons can be admitted behind the scenes, excepting those actually engaged in the performance.

*** The popular Opera of GUY MANNERING, or the Gipsey's Prophecy, with a variety of other entertainments are in active preparation.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Annual GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund will be held on Tuesday next the 8th Inst., at the Warehouse Rooms, at 12 o'clock precisely.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. G. OAKES.
Sec. to the Civil Fund.

BOMBAY CASTLE
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
1st June, 1830.

NOTICE.

TO the Creditors of JOHN ALEXANDER HIGGS Surviving Partner of Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS an Insolvent.

The Schedule of the above Insolvent having been referred by an order of the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors at Bombay to the Examiner of the said Court to Enquire into the truth thereof and to report thereon.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Examiner has appointed Monday the 7th, Thursday the 10th, Monday the 14th, and Thursday the 17th days of June at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of each day (the last of which days will be a final Meeting) to Proceed in the Examination of the said Schedule on which days it is requested that all Creditors who have any Opposition to make to the Schedule will attend before the Examiner at his Office in the Court House for that purpose.

N. B. The Schedule may be seen by any of the Insolvent Creditors either at the office of JOHN CAW Esquire or at that of Messrs. LUKE AND SMITH the Insolvent's Solicitors,

---

Band Master Wanted.

WANTED—A Band Master for the 41st Bengal Native Infantry, now at Neemuch,—For Particulars Apply to Messrs. PALLANJEE AND JEWAJEE & Co.—near the Accountant General's Office.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause wherein JOHN HAYMAN, and others are Plantiffs, and NADIR BAXTER, is the defendant, The creditors of CHARLES WILLIAMS, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, Mariner late Master of the Ship *Diana* who died on the 31st day of October, 1819, are to come in and prove their debts before FRANCIS PAUL STRATFORD, Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, on or before the first day of July, 1830, or in default thereof they will be peremptorarily excluded the benefit of the said decree.

J. A. SIMPSON,
" Austin Friars, London,
PLANTIFF'S SOLICITOR,
J. BOURDILLON,
" Bread Street,
DEFENDANT'S SOLICITOR.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the Eleventh day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty nine made in a certain Cause depending in the said Court, wherein HURGOVENDASS TULSEYDASS, and others are Complainants, and HURRYDASS TULSEYDASS, and others are Defendants, the Creditors and pecuniary legatees of TULSEYDASS GOPALLJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant the Testator in the pleadings in the said Cause mentioned, are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Master of the said Court in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts, and claim their respective legacies or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Complainants Solicitor.

BOMBAY,
19TH MAY, 1830.

જાહેર•ખબર*

ફરજોવંદાસ•તુલશીદાસ•તથા•બીજાઓ•પુરોશાહી•કરનારા•તથા•ફરીદાસ•તુલશીદાસ•તથા•બીજાઓ•જવાબ•દેનારા•ઈનાવેરા•કજીયાની•કોરટની•ડીકરી•શ્રી•યુમખજી•જુડીકેટરની•શ્રપરીમ•કોરટમાં•તારીખ•૧૧ મી•મારચ•૨ને•૧૮૨૯ સાલરેજને•દીને•થાડછે•શરવે•જેકોડ•લોકો•તુલશીદાસ•ગોપાલદાસ•શ્રી•યુમખજનો•શીનડુ•વેપારી•ઉપર•કરેલા•કરેલા•કજીયામાં•જુનાં•ચછે•તેહના•મોળાનારાગ્રો•તથા•ખરા•વારદારો•ઉપર•તેમણી•પોતે•મોટાર•તેનાં•વકીલ•આપ•શ્રપરીમ•કોરટનો•માશતર•વીલીઅમ•રેનવોક•ઈશકોરિને•તાબાં•ઠેકાણેથી શ્રી•યુમખજનાં•કોરટોટ•મોળાલ•આવીને•પોતાનું•લેહણું•તથા•વારશાનાં•દાવાઓ•ખરાકરે•ફ•કોધાથી•ચુકશેતો•ફ•ડીકરીનાં•નાણાથી•કુર•રેહશે*

તારીખ• ૧૯ મી•મેફ• ૧૮૩૦

રેય•ઇ•શમોથહ્રાઉશ*
પ્રરીમાહી•કરના•રાગ્રોનો•વકીલ

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE FOLLOWING

Printed Works, Forms, &c.

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	Rs 5	qr.
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanack for 1830....	2	"
Sheet, Ditto for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	1

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of SORABJEE DOSSABHOY, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant deceased, may be granted to FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, and MERBOY his Wife, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 25th day of May 1830.

H. W. MORRIS.
PROCTOR.

જાહેર•ખબર*

શ્રી•યુમખજ•વાલા•મરનાર•વેપારી•પારશી•શોરાબજી•ડોશાભાઈની•શવલી•માલ મીલકત•તથા•જેવાજણી•ફેરફે•તથા•માગતાનું•વકીલાતનામું•લેવાને•શ્રી•યુમખજની•જુડીકેટરની•શ્રપરીમ•કોરટનો•શ્રી•યુમખજના•રેહવાસી•પારશી•પરામજી•નવરોજ તથા•ફેની•મરોમાણી•ગેરખાજકી•મરજક રીછેને•મહને•મલે•વારાતે•જેકોડ•ફેનાનાં•બાબેશના•ફેરફે•તેહનાને જાહેરથાકે* તારીખ• ૨૫ મી•મેફે• ૧૮૩૦

રેય•ડખલીક•મારીશ•
વકીલ*

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the goods and Chattels rights and Credit of ROBERT JACKSON MECKE MUSPRATT late a Writer in the Civil Service of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to JACKSON WILLIAMS MUSPRATT brother of the deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 1st June, 1830.

E. C. MORGAN.
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT FINLAY late of Bombay Merchant deceased, may be granted to the Executors therein named JOHN RITCHIE Esq. of Bombay Merchant Executor, reserving the right of the other Executor to come in and prove the same if he shall be desirous so to do all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 1st June 1830.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

For Sale,

A Strong well built Shigrampoe lined with Blue Morocco in excellent order, with Collings' Patent Axletrees, with or without a pair of strong Bay Horses and Harness; the Horses go well in single or double Harness, the whole well worth the attention of a person requiring a conveyance of the kind. The above may be seen and price known on application at T. FERRAR'S Furniture Warehouse.

Cardiff Castle, 2nd June, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF THE

Subscribers.

HODGSONS' Pale Ale, *October brewing* in Hhds *a* 75 Rs.—
Ditto....ditto in Butts *a* 150 Rs.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
DADY'S BUILDINGS,
2nd June, 1830.

YATES AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To-morrow Thursday, the 3rd Inst

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

ELEGANT Plated Ware, Glass rose Lamps, Piece Handkerchiefs, Cutlery, Cruit Stands, Guns and Pistols, new Table Cloths and Towels, Silver, Breakfast and Dinner Setts, Foolscap Paper, Beer, Brandy, Wine a quantity of French Claret, Books, Pencils, Soda and Seidletz Powders, Blacking, and a Great variety of Furniture.

A Capital Saddle Horse.
A Europe Buggy, and
A Green open Carriage,
Several Buggy and Saddle Horses, and a Horse, Buggy and Harness.

YATES AND CO.

HAVE RECEIVED.

SOME very handsome painted hanging Lamps, some barrelled Guns, Jams and Jellies, at 5 Rs per Jar, a few fine Hams, Tongues, and Berkley Cheese, and a fresh supply of Cheroots and Garden Seeds.

Some Capital Persian Carpets and English Oil Cloth.

SCHWEPPE'S

SODA, & MAGNESIA WATER.

THE above refreshing Beverage is just imported in excellent order by the Ship *Lonach* from London, and may be had at Mr. DE GAMA'S Dispensary.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

For Sale.

BY AUCTION,

On Tuesday next the 8th of June,

AT 4 P. M.

MAZAGON DOCK YARD GATE,

THE FINE KETCH CALLED

DEVONSHIRE LASS;

~~115~~ *TONS.*

AS she now lays at Anchor off the Pier, with all her stores and Ballast (which is complete) and may be sent to Sea without any additional expense, at the shortest notice,—she has lately undergone a thorough repair, is coppered, has superior accommodation and sails well.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

જાહેર•ખબર*

તારીખ• ૮ મી•જુન•મહીનાની•આવતા•મંગલવારને•દને•શાજનાં•ચાર•કલાકે•શ્રી મજીઆમની•ગાડીનાં•દરવાજા•આગલ•કિંમતારી•ફેય•નાંમે•ડીવાંનશાહિર•લાશ• ૧૧૫ ટંનની•જે•પરમાણે•ઘવડે•દકા•આગલ•લંગરવારથાકને• ઉલીછે• તેપરમાણે•ફેનાં•બધા•આગાંન•તથા•નેહાવ•શ્રુમાં•કંમપનીછે તે•જાહેર•લીલાવ•કરીને•વેચશે•અને•કિંમત•બીજો•વધારે•ખરચ•કરેઆવનાર•અને•ખબર•આપતાંગ્રોજ•ઉતાવલે•શમુદરગ્રો•કુંકરાવા•જોગાછે•અને•ઘવડે•થોકુપર•ગાલી કાડીછે•અને•તરાંબાની•પરાડબંડેલીછે•અને•ફેગ્રો•જગાપાંણા•શારીછે•અને•ચાલગ્રોબી શરશાછે*

મુમખજની•તારીખ•૨ જી•જુન• ૧૮૩૦

FOR SALE

AT Panwell, two CAMELS, with Saddles &c. the property of an up-Country Gentlemen, proceeding to sea.—PRICE (to insure a purchaser) Rs 100;—Also a strong teak Wood CART, in good order, with a pair of fresh Malwa BULLOCKS,—PRICE Rs 70.

Apply to NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE MOODY, opposite to Messrs Wooler's Shop.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

THIS DAY,

Wednesday, the 2nd Instant.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The following Goods.

COTTON Fringe—Worsted Tape, coloured and White Cotton Braces, Black and White Cotlace, Europe Shoes, Leaden Pipe—a variety of Furniture and Glassware, Buggy, Carriage and Curricle Harness—a double barreled GUN—Drawing Box.

AND AT NOON.

About one hundred Superior Fresh Hams, which can be confidently recommended.

AND TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

A few dozens of Superior English Claret.

THEY WILL ALSO SELL,

Silver Watches, several Lawrence Kirk Snuff Boxes, silver Thimbles, Gold Earrings, Broaches, Pins &c. and a quantity of False Jewellery, positively without reserve.

FOR SALE

AT

Frith Bomanjee & Co's.

SEVERAL new CANTEENS Completely fitted up by Bicknell and Moore, for 8, 4, and 6 persons—in the first style, just imported.

PRICES MODERATE.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

A FEW remaining Copies of the "Winter's Wreath," also four Splendid Prints by Martin in Gilt Frames, comprizing "Beshazzar's Feast," "Joshua commanding the Sun" "the Deluge" and "the Passage of the Red Sea"

ALSO

A few dozens of London Brown Stout.

Frith Bomanjee & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A FEW Pipes, Halves and Quarters of Madeira Wine, which they will sell privately at moderate prices.

If not disposed of by Wednesday the 9th of June next, they will be sold by Public Auction to close the account. Musters may be had on application.

FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR London built TANDEM CART, with Harness, complete ~~Rs~~. 1100.

ALSO IF REQUIRED.

A Capital pair of Tandem or Carriage Horses, Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

For Sale

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO,

VERY superior old pale Sherry in Butts from G. Heathorn and Co. at 700 ~~Rs~~ Per Butt. Do. Do. at 600 ~~Rs~~
Do. Do. Do. in Hhd. at 350 ~~Rs~~ per. Hogshead. Do; Do. C. 300 ~~Rs~~
Do. Do. Do. in Quarter Cask, at 175 ~~Rs~~ per Quarter Cask.
Do. Do. Do. in Six dozen cases, at 22 ~~Rs~~ per dozen.
Do Do. old Port in six dozen cases, at 20 ~~Rs~~ per dozen Ditto C. 16 ~~Rs~~
Also a few Hogsheads of Allsopp's Pale Ale, at 70 ~~Rs~~

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

ALLSOP'S ALE.

A FEW Hhds, and Butts of the above just landed from the "Lonach" for sale at Messrs. Forbes and Co's Cotton Screws, Marine Street, at ~~Rs~~. 75 per Hhd. and ~~Rs~~. 140 per Butt. Apply to JEWAJEE COWASJEE. Terms Cash.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE

WAREHOUSES

OF

Messrs. JOHN GILDER AND CO.

THE Undermentioned WINES &c. just imported per *Circassian* from Messrs. James Cockburn and Co., in Cases of 3 doz. each.

Superior Brown Sherry @ ~~Rs~~ 24 per doz
Brandy.... .... " " 15 " "
Geneva.... .. " " 12 " "
Constantia, in pints " " 17 " "

And a few Casks of Hodgson's, and Ind and Smiths PALE ALE *a* ~~Rs~~ 70 per Cask.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. SHOTTON & CO.

THE following Wines from R. & J. Cockburn and Co. of Leith Superior English Claret.... at ~~Rs~~ 25 per Doz.
Fine Old Port.. at do. do. do. do.
Sherry in Butts at do. 1200 pr. butt.
Sherry in Hogsheads at do. 600 do. Hd.

These Wines are all of very excellent quality and the Sherry in particular is equal, if not superior, to any that has ever been imported into Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

For Sale

AT

Messrs. SHOTTON & CO'S.

GODOWNS,

LONDON Particular MADEIRA imported direct from Messrs. Scott Loughnan Penfold and Co. at ~~Rs~~. 300 per Hhd.

Teneriffe from Messrs. A. & J. Little and Co. at ~~Rs~~ 400 per Pipe.

Do. in Hogsheads at ~~Rs~~. 200 per Hhd.

Champaigne from Ruinart and Sons of very Superior quality at ~~Rs~~. 35 per dozen.

Do. from other Houses at ~~Rs~~. 25 per dozen.

Superior Pale Sherry from W. D. Shirrieff in 6 dozen cases at ~~Rs~~. 30 per doz

A small quantity of Marsalla Wine from do. at ~~Rs~~. 500 per Pipe.

Do. at ~~Rs~~. 200 per Hhd.

Do. ~~Rs~~. 150 per qr. Cask,

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

A FEW of John Manton and Sons Patent Detonating double barralled GUNS (received direct from the makers) in Mahogany cases completely furnished with apparatus, Price 750 ~~Rs~~. each.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

A FEW Chain CABLES of 90 Fathom each, ½ to 1⅛ Inches at moderate prices.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE SHIP

CIRCASSIAN,

A. I.

OF 500 TONS,

G. R. DOUTHWAITE,

COMMANDER.

HAS good accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail for the above Port about the 23rd Instant.—Apply to Captain DOUTHWAITE at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 2nd, June, 1830.

A CARD.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, lately returned from England, would have no objection to engage with a Lady or take charge of Children proceeding thence.

For particulars apply to the PRINTER of the Gazette.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

ORDERS for Work and Letters addressed to *The Proprietor of the New Bombay Lithographic Press*, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

For Passage to Scotland

THE SHIP

CLAIRMONT,

400 TONS BURTHEN,

A. McAULAY,

COMMANDER.

HAVING excellent accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched for *Port Glasgow* on or before 20th June.

Application to be made at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

For Passage to London,

OR THE

Cape of Good Hope

THE

LONACH,

OF 500 TONS,

R. B. COTGRAVE, R. N.

COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodations for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the 1st July.

Apply to P. STEWART AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

THE

BOMBAY REGISTER

AND

DIRECTORY

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE

ALMANACK

FOR DITTO.

Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1830.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle 29th May, 1830.

No. 198 of 1830.—The leave to Bengal granted to Cornet C. I. Owen, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry on urgent private affairs under date the 14th December last is extended for a period of six months from the 25th proximo.

No. 199 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts of dispatches in the Military Department from the Honorable the Court of Directors be published in General Orders.

Letter dated the 5th August 1829.

63 at 67 In the deficiency of their General Officers or Colonels of the Company's Service Government nominated a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant to fill a vacancy on the Company's General Staff on the allowance of 2500 Rs. a Mo. in the first instance, but afterwards (on the publication of Court's Orders of December 1825) on the full allowances of a Major General. The Claim on behalf of Lieut. Col. Commandt Corsellis to the latter scale of allowance for the period during which he was on the Staff antecedent ly referred for Courts decision. A memorial from Lieut. Col. Commandant Hessman is also submitted soliciting that in the event of being he may not be superseded reafter employed on the staff on the arrival of a senior officer from England.

Para. 17. The orders contained in our Military letter to Bengal dated 30 December 1825 (G. O. by your Government 5 October 1826) sufficiently determine all cases of the nature discussed in these Paragraphs, which have arizen subsequently to the date of those orders in respect to the case of Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis. We shall not object to allow that officer to draw the full allowances of a Major General on the staff during the time of his

With reference to the case of Lieutenant Colonel Hessman, we consider it to be consistent with the spirits of former orders, and We accordingly direct that a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel Commandant once appointed to the General staff shall not be removeable by the arrival of a senior officer from Europe, unless such senior hold the Rank of Major or Lieutenant General or shall have been expressely nominated by us for the Indian staff.

36. In reference to the question which has been raised as to the liability of Colonels and Lieut. Colonels Commandant, to be detained in India on Regimental duty, We have to inform you, that although Officers of that Rank, are by act of Parliament, permitted to be absent from their respective Presidencies more than five years without forfeiting their Commissions, yet that Colonels and Lieut. Colonels Commandant, are liable to be ordered by us to return to the performance of their Regimental duties, whenever we may think proper to direct them to do so, and consequently, are liable, when in India, to be detained by our several Indian Governments for the same purpose.

Letter dated the 18th November, 1829.

Para. 16. Major J. B. Dunsterville has been permitted to return to his duty on your Establishment in the Month of January, next.

Letter dated the 25th November, 1829.

Para. 4. We have permitted Lieutenant W. A. Wroughton to return to his duty on your Establishment.

5. Mr. Apothecary James Dodd belonging to your Establishment has been permitted to remain in this Country for the period of six Months from the 14th October last.

Letter dated the 18th January 1830.

Para 2d. Lieutenant Chalon of the Madras Establishment having been permitted to return to his duty overland via your Presidency for the purpose of conveying dispatches to the Envoy in Persia, we have resolved that his pay and allowances shall be allowed to commence from the date of his arrival at Bombay.

3d. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment.

Captain Peter P. Wilson, by one of the ships of the present season.
Lieut. Edward R. Prother.
Lieut. S. J. Stevens
Lieut. John Ramsay.
Troop Quarter Master John Clifford.

4th. We have permitted Captain William A. Tate of your establishment to remain in this country for the further period of twelve months.

5th. Superintending Surgeon George Ogilvy, late of your establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service from the 24th May 1829.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1830.

No, 200 of 1830 The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from the 1st of July next, the allowance of Gram to Cavalry Horses on this Establishment be reduced, as follows, to eight pounds weight per diem from the 1st of May to the 31st of August, and to ten pounds from the 1st of September to the 30th April, When on actual Field Service, Dragoon and Horse Artillery Horses, will receive throughout the year twelve pounds, and Native Cavalry ten pounds per diem.

Should any number of Horses be deemed to require more gram, from being out of order owing to whatever cause, it will be brought to the notice and consideration of Goverment as a special case.

Officers Commanding corps will be most minute in accounting for the excess of Gram that is saved from sick or lame Horses, that may not require the full feed when not worked,

Bombay Castle, 31st May, 1830,

No 201, of 1830, The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following arrangements be made in the Medical Department.

The Surgeon of the artillery at Amednuggur to have medical charge of the staff and of the Engineer Institution at that station, for the performance of which duties he his to receive an allowance of Rupees 100 per mensem, in addition to his present allowances,

The Surgeon of the European Regiment at Deesa to be also staff Surgeon of that Station with an allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem.

The Civil Surgeon at Sholapoor to have Medical charge of the Staff and also of Military details, and to draw a Civil allowance of Rupees 150, and Rupees 150 Medical allowance with the Military pay and allowances of his Rank, and the regulated Palankeen allowance,

The Surgeons to the Residencies of Sattarah and Bhooj to have Medical charge of the Staff, of Military details, and to perform such other Military duties, at their respective Stations as may from time to time be deemed expedient, drawing from the Military Department the pay and allowances of their rank,

The deputy Medical Store Keeper at Poona to be also Staff Surgeon at that station with the allowance at present granted for this duty; and to this Situation a Surgeon only shall in future be eligible.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to resolve, that to the Civil Stations of Sholapoor, Poonah, Ahmednugger, and Ahmedabad, either Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons shall in future be eligible at the pleasure of Government, but to the other Civil Stations, Assistant Surgeons only, will be appointed, as at present.

Surgeon W. Dalgairns M. D. is appointed Civil Surgeon at Sholapoor. That officer being detained at the Presidency on a Medical Committee, is permitted, as a Special Case, to draw the allowances of the Situation from the date of the departure from the Presidency of the Regiment to which he was attached.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Actg. Sec. to Govt.

MADRAS.

The arrival of the Ship *Alexander*, and *Duke of Roxburgh*, having put us in possession of our Files of London Papers up to the Evening of the 22d January, we hasten to lay before our Readers the most prominent Articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence.

The *Alexander*, Captain Anderson, sailed from Portsmouth on the 22d January and the Cape the 30th of March. She has the following Passengers.

For Madras.—Mr. Tracey, Writer; Dr. Mackintosh, Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. Roper, Cadet.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. Howell; Messrs. Howell, Fraser and Mackintosh, Free Merchants;

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

and Mr. Allingham, Assistant Surgeon.

We understand she will sail for Calcutta this evening.

The *Duke of Roxburgh*, left London the 20th, Gravesend the 25th of January, and Madeira the 7th February.

Passengers. —Mrs. Blackman; Lieut. Grimes 8th Regiment N. I; Mr. W. D. Erskine, Cavalry Cadet; Mr. F. Gustard, Infantry do.; Rev. Mr. Blackman, Church Missionary.

THE COURIER,—JANAURY 22.

PRICES OF BRITISH STOCKS THIS DAY AT TWO.

Three per cent. Red.	94	Ditto, ditto. 1826.	
Three per Cent. Consols	93⅜	Bank Stock.	218¼
Ditto, ditto, for Account	93½	Long Annuities, 19	11 16
Three and a half per Cents	100½	New Annuities, 19	8 16
Ditto, ditto, Reduced	100¼	India Stock	
Four per Cents.	101⅛	India Bonds	75
		Exchequer Bills (1¾d.)	79 77
		Ditto (1½d.)	

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE

Brazilian Five per cents	71¾	Cents	26¾
Colombian Bonds (1824)	24¼	Peruvian Six per Cents	19
Danish Three per Cents.	76¼	Prussian Five per Cents	102¾
Greek Five per Cents. (1825)	33½	Prussian Five per Cents. (1822)	101
Mexican Six per		Spanish Five per Cents.	11¼

THE KING.—We have great satisfaction in being enabled to contradict the rumours that have been in circulation on the subject of his Majesty's health. The King, having suffered from cold, is now better. The severity of the weather, of course, prevents out door exercise, but we understand that his Majesty has resumed his usual habits in his Palace.—*Post Jan. 22.—Madras Extra. May 20*

CALCUTTA.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

BENGAL HURKARU.

The very full Report of the proceedings of the Meeting at Bombay, to consider of Mr. Taylor's plan, for establishing a Steam communication between Great Britain and India, to which we yesterday alluded, will be found in our columns of to-day, as quoted from the *Bombay Gazette*; and it has seldom been our lot to submit to our readers, any thing possessing a stronger claim on their attention, or calculated to excite a more powerful interest in the minds of all classes of the community.

We stated yesterday, that by a mere glance at the report, it did appear to us, that Mr. Taylor had sufficiently developed his plans to the Meeting; altough the *Bombay Courier* sneers at his statements, as if they had been really vague and indefinite in the extreme; and talks in a vein of sarcasm, very uncalled for, of the "poetry of the plan." An attentive persual of what passed at the Meeting, has convinced us, that Mr. Taylor stated all that is essential to the comprehension of his arrange- [illegible] which are indeed described with a fulness of detail which shows, that on that [illegible] there is nothing to disguise and which justifies, we think, the most implicit confidence in his assertions, and the most cheering hopes of their success. The only fact which Mr. Taylor has not disclosed, is that of the names of the parties with whom he is connected, or rather whose agent he appears to be. On this point he is pledged to secrecy; and under the circumstances of the case, we do not see that such concealment should at all create suspicion or awaken distrust; nor can we conceive, how it can be pretended, that the community could have a right to make the departure from it, a condition of that limited aid which they are asked to give to the plan. If Mr. Taylor had solicited from the Bombay Society, a pecuniary contribution to enable him to carry his arrangements into effect, unquestionably that community would have been entitled to demand the names of the parties who were associated with him, and the proofs of their inclination and power to redeem his pledges; but Mr. Taylor merely asks them publicly to declare themselves ready to support his plan, when they shall have far better security for its accomplishment than names or pledges---when they shall *see it in operation*. 'I ask you to pledge me now,' says Mr. Taylor, in effect 'that when my vessels come out here and are ready to start and when you learn, that there are others in the Mediterranean, you will give me your support. Having this pledge publicly recorded, my colleagues and myself are ready to start our vessels which are already built, immediately.' Surely it would be carrying our caution to a most absurd degree, to risk the forfeiture of an arrangement so admirable, merely because Mr. Taylor does not tell us the names of those with whom he is associated!---and caution against what? Suppose the whole scheme to fail, what is the loss to the public? Nothing. While on the other hand, immense advantage will accrue to the whole community from its success. It is merely cavilling then, to talk about the necessity of further information. All that is necessary to justify the full amount of the qualified pledge of support and countenance solicited, is at least in our judgement, and it would appear, in that of the numerous and highly respectable meeting at Bombay, already given,

A correspondent of ours, made an enquiry, when Mr. Taylor's brief prospectus was published here, whether, for the sum of 1500 rupees, a passenger was to be carried *per mare et terram*, as Mr. Taylor hath it, all the way to London. This question is answered in the affirmative, for it appears, that we were mistaken in supposing that Mr. Taylor meant to land his passengers at Trieste, and send them overland to Calais. They are to be conveyed by steam vessels all the way along the Mediterranean touching at Malta and Gibraltar, and thence to London in one stage, so that except across the Desart, the journey for which is fully provided for, there will be no land travelling in the voyage.

On this part of the plan we would merely observe, that if convenient arrangements for the land voyage from Trieste or Marseilles could have been made, and the quarantine avoided, we should have preferred that route to the less certain one of the sea voyage through the Straits of Gibraltar and the passage thence in the Atlantic Ocean and up the British Channel to London, because in the winter season the weather will be boisterous and putting into Lisbon and other places sometimes indispensible, which will create delay and perhaps expence to the passengers. We suppose however, there would have been a difficulty insuperable in providing a certain and commodious land carriage for all the passengers, otherwise the infinitely greater outlay of capital required for the additional Steamers to navigate between Gibraltar and London, would of course have been avoided by the parties, for their own sakes. Considering this part of the plan therefore, as indispensible, no objection can be made to it.

Mr. Taylor's arrangements for avoiding the quarantine on vessels coming from any port in Egypt are admirable. One set of Steamers will ply constantly between London and Malta, and never go to the Eastward of that Island, so that they and their crews would not be subject to any quarantine; and for the passengers from Damietta received on board those at Malta, they will there undergo, while they stay, a brief, but by no means particularly irksome kind of quarantine; and upon their embarkation for London in the Steamers they will meet at that Island, they will have a health officer on board and the time occupied in the voyage will be reckoned as part of their quarantine. This part of the voyage will be performed according to the calculation in 15 days. but we suppose including stoppage at Gibraltar we may say 17; and if we rightly understand Mr. Taylor, the whole term of quarantine for a packet with healthy crew and passengers, is only 23 days, so that the detention could never exceed 5 days, and would seldom amount to so much.

There is one part of Mr. Taylor's plan, however, which is calculated to create unnecessary delay, without any corresponding advantage. It is this, the Calcutta Steamers are to meet the Bombay packets at *Colombo*. We cannot discover any possible utility in an arrangement which brings the Bombay vessels so far out of their way. Captain Johnstone's plan was to make Cochin which is nearly in the parallel we believe, of Socotra, at the entrance of the Straits of the Straits of Babelmandel, the rendezvous Surely this is a much better plan. The Calcutta vessels would of course touch at Point de Galle, where any Ceylon passengers and all letters of the Island might be embarked; and would be no necessity whatever for touching at Colombo that we can perceive. If however, the Colombo passengers should desire that arrangement (which would be rather objectionable in the S. W. monsoon) the Calcutta Steamer could call there; but why bring the Bombay vessels, the Red Sea packets several hundred miles out of their way; No doubt however, the inconvenience of this arrangement will make itself apparent in practice; but should our remarks reach Mr. Taylor in time, he will perhaps weigh what we have said on the subject, supported as we are, by such an authority as Captain Johnstone. Mr. Taylor and his colleagues, it will be seen, are to embark twelve vessels in the undertaking, none of them of less than 500 tons burthen nor of less than 120 horse power; and each to be capable of carrying at least 20 days coals, which is 8 days more than can be required by the route proposed.

Mr. Waghorn, it will be seen, addressed the Meeting, but was twice interrupted and called to order on account of his attempting to make some personal remarks on Mr. Taylor. He did however, state sufficient to show that a great interest in the question of a Steam communication with India is taken by high authorities in England, and he also mentioned the very important fact, that the Commissioners of Revenue expressed themselves so sensible of the soundness and utility of his plan that they had resolved to recommend the subject to the attention of Parliament a *special* Report and they advised Mr. W, not to leave England until he should know the decision of the legislature upon it. We think it is a great pity that Mr. Waghorn did not follow this advice, for we do not see how his coming out has forwarded his plans at all. It is to be lamented also, that if he could have found builders, as we suppose, he might, who would have ventured to commence his vessel for him, on the assurance, that he had not laid her down. The Engines the Company give him, he had only the vessel and the coals to provide; and long ere this, he would have received the Madras fund, while the fact of his vessel being ready, would have given a great stimulation in his behalf here: but in the actual case, two years have elapsed ere his vessel is laid down and he has now to go home and commence upon her and provide the necessary depots.

We are sorry however, to see any thing like party spirits introduced into a question of this kind, when it is obvious that the two plans submitted to the public, scarcely interfere with each other at all. The whole support of the Bombay community, Mr. Taylor is sure to command. It would be mere infatuation in Mr. Waghorn to imagine, that it could be otherwise. He does not mean to carry any passengers in his *single* vessel, only letters. How then are the Bombay community to benefit by her, or how can it be expected, that they should patronize such a plan in preference to a line of packets carrying passengers and letters *via* the Red Sea! It is madness to think of it. The only use they could make of Mr. Waghorn's vessel would be to send letters by her *via* Madras, dispatched to that place overland. Who would do this when he could send them in 50 days direct from Bombay *via* the Red Sea?

It is to this side of India, that Mr. Waghorn must exclusively look for support he may receive without detriment to Mr. Taylor. When Mr. Waghorn's packet is established no doubt he will have most of our letters; but until then, Mr. Taylor, if he should start his line of packets will get them all; and with regard to passengers, we repeat that as Mr. Waghorn does not intend to carry any, their plans do not interfere with each other. Why then should there be any rivalry between them! We say again that it would have been wiser in Mr. Waghorn to have united with Mr. Taylor, whose plans are so much more comprehensive; but since that seems now past praying for, let him go and build his vessel and he will no doubt receive all the support of which his contracted plan admits.

In England and Bombay, it seems, a vivid interest is excited on this subject: it remains to be seen now that the report of this Bombay Meeting is before them, whether that interest once exhibited in Calcutta is utterly extinct, as we shall conceive it to be, if no public meeting be called in imitation of the example set us, on the other side of India. *May 11.*

INDIA GAZETTE.

The proceedings at Bombay, relating to Steam Navigation, cannot fail to excite a deep interest in the success of Mr. TAYLOR's views, which in all their essential features he has now fully devoloped to the Indian public. It appears that he is acting on behalf of certain proprietors of Steam Vessels in England, whose names he has not been authorized to disclose, but whose means and resources are represented as abundantly adequate to the accomplishment of the plan which has been formed. We can easily conceive the circumstances that render the temporary concealment of their names a matter of prudence, and the attempt on this ground to lessen the public confidence in Mr. TAYLOR is unworthy of those who, like Mr. WAGHORN and his friends, profess to have a public object in view. If gratuitous pecuniary support had been requested, the public would have had a right to demand in return to whom that support was to be given, and what were guarantes for legitimate appropriation. No such request is made, and Mr. TAYLOR therefore is at liberty to give or withhold as much information as depending for the amount of patronage he will receive on all general feasibility of his plan,. and on his actual success in establishing his promised line of packets. Mr. WAGHORN's statement to the meeting, that up to the hour he left London no one had formed any definite scheme for Steam Navigation *viâ* the Red Sea---opposed to Mr. TAYLOR's equally positive assurance that he had made arrangements with competent parties for that express purpose, which only wanted the confirming voice of the Indian public to secure their completion---is worse than ridiculous. It is invidious, and Mr. WAGHORN would have consulted his own reputation, and interest in withholding it.

The following appear to be the chief features of Mr. TAYLOR's scheme, brought into one view. Vessels are to sail regularly twice a month, both from England and India, to carry both letters and passengers The price of a passage is fixed at 1500 rupees; and the postage of a letter at three rupees, but Mr WAGHORN alleges that the existing law allows only two pence per letter to be taken. The establishment is to consist of twelve steam vessels, of which five will be on the European, and five on the Asiatic side of the Isthmus of Suez, and the remaining two will be spare vessels for emergencies. The passengers from England will be landed at Damietta, and those from India at Suez, and they will be conveyed across the Isthmus in carriages of a new and convenient construction, borne by camels. Provisions, tents and servants will be furnished to the passengers. The passengers from India will find a steamer waiting for them at Damietta, which will take them to Malta, from Malta they will proceed in another steamer to Gibralter, and from thence in a third steamer to London. These transfers from one vessel to another are rendered advisable in consequence of the Quarantine laws. The passengers from England, after crossing the isthmus, will sail from Suez, to Mocha, from Mocha to Colombo, and, if we rightly understand, from Colombo to Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, Colombo being the point of rendezvous for passengers proceeding from or to the three Indian presidencies. If we are correct in supposing, that passengers from England proceeding to Bombay, are to be carried to Columbo, before reaching their destination, this appears to us a defective arrangement. Why should they not sail in a separate Steamer direct from Mocha to Bombay, thus shortening the apparent distance nearly 1000 miles? The entire voyage from London to Bombay, touching at Colombo, it is estimated, will be made in 48 days. The two principal depots for coals will be at Malta and at the entrance of Red Sea below Mocha, and subsidiary depots will be formed at Gibraltar; three Presidencies, and Colombo. The vessels employed will in no case be under 508 tons, with engines of 120 horse power, and the cabins each 8 feet by 7 will be so arranged that two may form one. The cabins of the different vessels will be similarly arranged and numbered, so that passengers may pass from one vessel to another without inconvenience or confusion. One obvious and important result of this scheme, noticed by Mr. TAYLOR, is the encreased communication between the three Presidencies to which it will lead. The advantages indeed are so great, so far beyond our expectations that we could not give our unwavering confidence to the projector by whatever names he might be supported, until we see his scheme in actual operations. The conception alone does Mr. TAYLOR credit; and his name will stand deservedly high in the annals of Steam Navigation, if he should succeed in filling up the outline which he has sketched. He need not doubt that the public of this side of India will be as ready as that of Bombay, to give practical proofs, when an opportunity is afforded them, of their approbation of his views.

While we thus wish the amplest success to Mr. TAYLOR, we are still of opinion that Mr. WAGHORN also should be encouraged to continue to prosecute his plan He has not done himself much credit at Bombay, but some of the facts he has stated are entitled to great consideration. Among these we do *not* reckon the statement that merchantile interests of London will not support any steam communication that interferes with the present system of passengers, which in the present state of trade is the principal source of profit that accrues to ship. This is the old story of vested interests in opposition to every improvement that has been been or can be introduced. What would be though of a combination of stage-coach proprietors against the use of locomotive engines, of whose extraordinary performances we have lately heard so much? Why that they were only consulting their own interests, which every body has a right to do, and that the public would be consulting theirs by discontinuing the use of their coaches. The East India London merchants will pursue a perfectly legitimate object by endeavouring to keep up the present system of sailing vessels *viâ* the Cape; and passengers to and from India will be pursuing a precisely similar object in preferring the cheaper, more confortable, and more expeditious mode of conveyance offered by Mr. TAYLOR.

The fact that His Majesty's Government has taken up the subject of Steam Navigation between Great Britain and India viâ the Cape, is of great importance. We have before expressed our opinion that this is after all, the route which promises the greatest advantages to the public, as ensuring an uninterrupted regularity of communication, an object which was justly observed by Mr. WAGHORN, will be defeated, if we depend exclusively on the other route, in the event of a continental war or a change in our political relations with Egypt. His Majesty's Commissioners of Revenue Enquiry appear to have pledged themselves to bring the subject before Parliament at the present Session, and and we may therefore expect, that some decisive steps will soon be taken to accomplish this long desired object.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

A numerous public meeting, we observe, has been held at Bombay, to take the subject of Steam Navigation (more particularly with reference to Mr. Taylor's plans) into consideration. The proceedings, however, are of such a voluminous nature, that we have not been able to insert them in our present number. In course of the discussion, Mr. Waghorn was called to order by the Chairman, in consequence of what was deemed some little heat of argument, which is apt to arise when projects come into collision.—In this case, however, we really do not see that the one plan interferes at all with the other: Mr. Taylor, with reservations which he considers necessary to the ultimate success of the adventure, gave a summary of his plan. He stated that he appeared before the Meeting on behalf of certain Proprietors of Steam Vessels, of the first character and size in England; who had been prevailed upon by himself to unite their interests and to run their vessels in concert, on certain conditions. In pursuance of this resolution, it had been determined to start vessels regularly twice a month from both England and India, to carry letters and passengers, to pursue the shorter and more pleasurable route of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, instead of the tedious Cape of Good Hope course. He then proceeded to explain how the thing is to be done. There will be twelve vessels; of which ten will be in constant requisition for the purposes of the voyages; five on the European, and five on the Asiatic side of the Isthmus of Suez; and two will be spare vessels. The passengers from England will be taken to Damietta in the Mediterranean boat, thence carried across the Desart to Suez, where the Indian vessels will be found waiting to receive them—and which having landed the passengers they may have brought from India to Suez, will immediately return with those taken on board at Suez. The Indian passengers landed at Suez, will, in their turn, be carried across the Desart to Damietta, then embarked in the Mediterranean boats for England. The passage of the Desart will be effected with ease, celerity, and certainty, which Mr. Taylor very clearly demonstrated— but into the interest [illegible] details of which, as well as those relative to quarantine, we cannot at present more fully enter.

The principal coal stations are only to be two in number, as the vessels of the Joint Stock Company are large enough to carry twenty days fuel each. These two principal stations are Malta in Europe, and Mocha at the very entrance of the Red Sea, on the Indian side.

On the whole, we confess that we have derived great pleasure form the perusal of these proceedings—and that we look forward with great confidence to the ultimate result, fraught, should it be successful, with such spirit-stirring and beneficial consequences to all who take an interest in the affairs of the East—and especially those whose lot itis to be located for many years in India.— *May 10.*

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Shaw Byramgore*, Duverger, from Bourbon 3rd February and Madras 6th May.

His Excellency Sir Edward Owen, the Naval Commander in Chief in the Indian seas, embarked yesterday morning under the usual salutes with his family and suite, on board the *Burrumpooter* Steamer, to join H. M. S. *Southampton* at Kedgeree, whence that vessel will, we suppose, immediately proceed to sea.

As generally happens at this season of the year, we had many interesting articles in type, selected from the papers brought by the first Indiamen, when the second ship of the season arrived. As the interest of these selections is not destroyed by the intelligence received since they were prepared for publication, we have not hesitated to suspend some of our quotations, from the Journals of a later date, in order to give the extracts from their predecessors a place, and our readers will accordingly find in our paper of today several articles which although extracted from the December Journals, will nevertheless well re-pay the trouble of perusal.

A contemporary Paper repeats the assertion that it has received from a source, to be relied on information that the half-batta *has* been restored at home: but admits that the intelligence

wants official confirmation: it does indeed. It is quite clear, that no official directions on the subject have arrived and considering the importance of the subject, it is not very likely that the Honorable Court would have let the Indiamen sail without the necessary Dispatches, ordering the immediate revocation of a measure which they know to have occasioned so much distress and dissatisfaction. We would not therefore, have our Military readers rely on such information.—*Ben. Hur., May* 14.

BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I observed in the last "Supplement to the Courier," that the Editor has again favoured us, with his sentiments on the subject of Retrenchments. We are, no doubt, highly obliged to him for searching through his "files by the Abercrombie Robinson for some indications of the E. I. Company's feelings and intentions regarding the Half Batta, and other reduction questions,"—as well as for the very judicious selection which he made from the Morning Chronicle! This Gentleman has to invariably shewn himself the friend of the distressed Subaltern; and has so frequently manifested the greatest anxiety on account of the medical reductions, that we are excedingly sorry, he did not meet with something, more grateful to his feelings!—

To show however, how sensible we are of his zeal, and how highly, we prize his exertions in behalf of the suffering army, we have turned over a few Periodicals on his account, and we can assure him, he will find some "rare bits" extracted from the Scotsman, John Bull, and Asiatic Journal, and published in Nos. 85 and 100 of the Bengal Hurkaru, all "cut and dry," which we hope he will give us, with the Editor's remarks, in the next Courier.

In the mean time, I beg you will insert the following 'para' from the Asiatic Journal, on the subject of half Batta. —"We add no more on this very painful theme, than our earnest hope, from finding it stated by the Commander in Chief in India, that it was the intention of the Governor General in Council to re-open the discussion of this measure, with the Court of directors, that a reconsideration of it, will suggest to the home Government reasons, which may have been overlooked against a perseverance in the orders, the recall of which will diffuse very great satisfaction, throughout a branch of the Company's service, which possesses very strong claims upon it's regards". You will observe, I have, only, given you the "winding up" of the article, having left the argumentative part for your contemporary, whom it would be unfair to anticipate.

Your Obt. Servant.
A FRIEND OF THE COURIER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Can any of your Correspondents inform me, when the Orders, which were published, months ago, in [illegible] granting an allowance [illegible] Officers for Extra [illegible] to be extended to this Presidency? The Surgeons and assistant Surgeons here, were reduced in their incomes, so immediately after their brethren, on the other side of India, that they naturally expected, when any improvement took place in the service, they would, as quickly, participate with them in [illegible] benefits: more especially, as the authorities in Calcutta, were supposed to sympathize with all the members of the Profession, who suffered by the abolition of the "Medical Contract system."—

Your Most Obdt. Servant.
AN INQUIRER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Having recently visited the upper Provinces of Bengal, I was surprised at the designation given to all Officers of Rank appointed to Government commands, that of "Brigadiers," and addressed as such in all official communications, my report of arrival there was announced as is usual among the Ducks, to the Staff of the station, for the information of the *Officer Commanding*, but which elicited, the observation, that I must have meant the Brigadier, a designation which appeared to have some importance attached to it, and which strictly speaking I am inclined to believe they are entitled to, being a necessary distinction granted by our Hon'ble employers the Court of Directors & promulgated on the new organization of the Indian Army in 1824 It is doubtlessly a grade which involves a question of importance to Officers of the *Junior* Presidencies (as they are termed) should they ever be united in the field. This is a point however I hardly deem myself competent to discuss, and must leave it to those whose interest is more immediately connected with the subject, and simply ask,—why this distinction at Bengal; is not extended to the sister Presidencies? and why Officers holding Government Commands should be differently distinguished at Madras and Bombay; some of your Military readers may solve this question, it has been discussed with considerable interest and with reference to the East India Register for 1830, the officers holding permanent Govt. Commands in *Bengal* are included under the head of "General Staff" as *Brigadiers*, but at Fort St. George and Bombay they are not even noticed in the Register.

A DUCK.

Rajcote, 15th May, 1830.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 107 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight *a* 98 per 0 | 0

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £ 4.
China..... Per Candy, 35 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 2D JUNE, 1830.

On Saturday Evening the 29th Ultimo, we had the plearure of seeing the H. C. Armed Steam Vessel "HUGH LINDSAY," enter the Harbour, and we are enabled to lay the following abstract of her Log before the public, it appears that the *Hugh Lindsay* had to contend with one great disadvantage, viz. being too deeply ladened on her departure from Bombay, and from which circumtances no fair estimate of her speed can be made, she is two feet deeper in the water than was intended in the Builder's draft, and consequently could not carry trimming Ballast, so that when the greater part of her Coal was expended, there was nothing on board, by which she could be kept in proper trim—without which no sailing vessels, and more especially a Steam Vessel can perform as she ought to do

Abstract from the Log of the Honorable Company's Armed Steamer Hugh Lindsay, of the time and rate of performance of the several stages of the Passage from Bombay to Suez and back.

DEPARTURE FROM

Place	Time When
Bombay.	20th March 5 P. M.
Aden ..	6th April 9 A. M.
Mocha..	8th " 5, 35 Do.
Juddah..	17th " 7 Do.
Suez.. ..	26th April 5 P. M.
Cosier ..	30th " 6 Do.
Juddah ..	6th May 7 A. M.
Mocha..	12th " 9 Do....
Aden ..	19th " 5 Do....

ARRIVAL AT

Place	Time When
Aden.... ..	31st March 1 P. M
Mocha	7th April 9 A. M.
Juddah	12th " 6 P. M
Suez...	22nd " 8 A. M.
Total from Bombay to Suez.....	
Cosier....	28th April 8 A. M.
Juddah ..	3rd May 3 P. M.
Mocha	9th " 11 Ditto
Aden... ..	13th " 11 A. M.
Bombay....	29th " 6 P. M.
Total from Suez to Bombay.....	
Grand total.....	

At Anchor. Place.	Time Steaming. Days.	Hours.	Average Rate per Hour	Distn. Miles
Aden.....	10	20	6 2	1641
Mocha....	1	0	6 2	150
Judda....	4	12½	6 4	517
"	5	1	5 1	628
	21	9½	5 5	2936
Suez.....	1	15	7 1	978
Cosier....	2	21	5 7	406
Juddah ..	3	16	5 7	517
Mocha	1	2	5 6	150
Aden... ..	10	12	6 4	1641
	19	18	6 2	2992
Total from Suez to Bombay.....	41	33½	5 7	5928

At Anchor. Place.	Total time on the Passage. Days.	Hours.	REMARKS.
Aden.....	15		Light Westerly Wind against us throughout for the
Mocha....			most part light airs, till near Mocha two days Northwester against us.
Judda....			Three days Land Northwester against us.
"	32		
Suez.....		9	Favorable Wind and Weather,
Cosier....			The last day a heavy Northwester which occasioned
Juddah ..			a slight detention in making the port.
Mocha			Favourable weather.
Aden... ..			Ditto Ditto
Bombay....			Wind favourable throughout.
	37	9	
	70		

At Anchor. Place.	Time at Anchor. Days.	Hours.
Aden.....	11	4
Mocha....	2	2
Judda....	2	2
"	5	2
Suez.....	17	10
Cosier....	2	16
Juddah ..	2	18
Mocha	1	15
Aden... ..	17	1
Bombay....	11	4

We refer our readers to three very interesting articles from the Calcutta Journals on the subject of Mr. Taylor's Steam Navigation Plan, which appears to have excited as lively an interest, in the city of Palaces, as it did here. No public Meeting has however as yet been called, which the *Hurkaru* deprecates with a warmth that is extremely flattering, and will be duly appreciated by Mr. Taylor's friends on this side of India.

In bringing the subject of the late Duke of York's Debts before our readers, we are occasioned a feeling of regret as poignant, as our veneration and love for that illustrious Prince are sincere and ardent. By the latest arrivals from England we find that nothing has yet been done, and that the unfortunate claimants are still without a hope of being paid. If the enormous sums collected both in this country and in England (for the purpose of rearing a Monument to the memory of "The SOLDIER'S FRIEND"—as his Royal Highness was emphatically designated, and which has not even been commenced on, and in all probability never will be,) had been appropriated to the liquidation of these debts, "the stigma of bankruptcy" would not have rested "upon the memory of that illustrious Prince." That some measures should be taker having this object in view, we most decidedly uphold and how glorious for the Fame of India it would be, were she to set the example—The army of India we are convinced would willingly come forward to vindicate the memory of the Patron and ornament of their Profession, and do that, which the king of Great Britain with all the immense wealth of his privy purse, has not deemed fit to do for the honor of his nearest relative, and the late heir apparent of his throne. The "LONDON TIMES" thus alludes to the subject.

"The King lives in a state of almost impenetrable seclusion, forming a melancholy contrast with the magnificient hospitalities which, at this period of the year, enliven the festive hails of his nobility. The chosen few who have access to his person can, no doubt, find better employment for his money than in relieving hundreds of distressed individuals, and rescuing the character of a brother from disgrace. What matters it how the people suffer out of doors, while tides of wealth are continually flowing into the Royal coffers? Let jewels and baubles, and gold plate, enough be bought;—never mind "golden opinions." What in God's name, become of these thousands? Can nothing be spared for purposes of benevolence and justice? Is nothing due to a brother's memory? Are judgment of posterity, and the approbation of our own times, so utterly valueless, that they are not worth buying when money can procure them?"

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Shortred, Survey Dept.
Lieut. C. Chester, Bengal Army.
Lt. Col. Frederick, Comy. General.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. George Taylor, 3d Regt. N. I.
Ensign John Home, H. M. 6th Regt.
Major F. Hickes, Marine Battn.
Ensign W. B. Salmon, 19th Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

ARRIVALS.—May 28th.—Grab Aenzun Persad Hero Tindal, from Trebunder.

29th.—The H. C. Steam Vessel Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Wilson, Esq. Commander, from Suez the 26th April, and Aden 19th May.

31st.—Ship Shahool Hamud, H. B. McAulay, Master, from Persian Gulph, Bussorah 22d Apr

June 1st.—Portuguese Ship Duque de Beja, George Jellicoe, Master, from Demaun 29th May.

Passengers per Steam Vessel Hugh Lindsay—Mr. W. H. Babington, M. C. S. Mr. Charles Chester, Bengal Army.

Do.—Shahool Hamud, M. J. de Souza,.
Do.—Duque de Beja, Mrs. Jellicoe and Child.

DEPARTURES.—May 30th—The H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol, Capt. E. M. Daniell, to Canton.

Passengers by Duchess af Athol.—Cornet M. Daniell.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Clairmont, & Circasian for London. Othello, for Liverpool; Bombay Castle, for China; Bannerman, for do.; Caledonia, for do.; Glenelg, for do.; Lowjee, for do.; Sesostris, for do.: H. C. Thomas Coutts, for Siam; Abercromby Robinson, for do.; Dadloy, for do.; Arab Wootmany, for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C Ships Thomas Coutts, and Abercrombie Robinson.

FREE TRADERS.—Sesostris, Clairmont, Othello, Circassian, Lonach, and Hindostan.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Dadloy, Bombay Castle, Lowjee, Caledonia, Glenelg, Asia-Felix, Sunbury, Samdany, Shaul Hamed and Sir Chas. Malcolm.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary and Woorter.

H. M. Ship Challenger.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Euphrates, Ternate, Tigris, and Nautilus.

STEAMERS.—Enterprize, and Hugh Lindsay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 16th.—Ship Amed Shaw, Nacodah Coonjee Pakeer, from Tellicherry the 8th April.

Do.—Ship Providence, Captain R. Ford, from Calcutta the 28th April.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Ernett, Captain Duframe.
Bark Caledonia, Captain F. N. Aveling.
Bark Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson.
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Capt. G. Robertson.
Brig Louisa, Captain J. Serjeant.
Brig Anna, Captain F. N. Aveling.
Brig Sophia, Captain F. Bedonia.
Brig Marie Aglae, Captain G. Buchales.
Brig Minerva, Captain J. R. Blake.
Brig Dolphin, Captain J. W. Williams.
Cutter Antelope, Captain J. J. Taurean.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—On the 10th Instant, at Cuddalore, by the Revd. J. Hallewell, John S. Hall, Esq. to Miss Alicia Anne Hardy.

At Madras, on the 4th Instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend R. A. Denton, B. A. Apothecary John George Williams, on the Madras Medical Establishment, to Ann, second Daughter of the late Store Serjeant Roberts.

BIRTHS.—At Trevandrum, on the 3d May, the Lady of Capt. J. N. Beaver, 6th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At the Neilgherries, on Tuesday the 4th Instant, the Lady of Thomas Gahagan, Esq. of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 9th Instant, the Lady of Robert Eden, Esq. of a Son.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable..... 31.....Premium.
Old 5 per Cent.. 29..... Do.
New Ditto..... ½..... Do.
Exchange..... 19. per Rupee.

Public Schools in England—By some of the late London Papers now before us we are happy to find that the introduction of the more useful branches of education, and a better system of moral discipline were about to take place in several of the public Schools in England.

A correspondent in the *Morning Herald* of the 23d November last, states, that *Westminster* and *Harrow* were taking the lead, in this work of scholastic improvement and reformation.

At *Westminster* School the studies were no longer confined to Greek and Latin, but general literature and useful acquirement were made part of the new system of education.

At *Harrow* School the Rev. Doctor LONGLEY the new head master had expressed his determination of making the study of English writing and arithmetic and modern languages, as of as much importance as Greek and Latin, combining the elements of a polite and general education. This, it appears, he was busily engaged in accomplishing; and he had announced his intention of making general conduct reckon in the trials; so that (he observes) we may hope to see come forth from public Schools not only great scholars but good moral men, which is of at least as much consequence to the nation.—*Madras Courier, May* 14.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—May 10th.—The H. C. Ship Macqueen, Robert Lindsay, from London, 24th Jan.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Macqueen, from London.—Edward Pepole Smith, Esq. Civil Service; H. C. Hamilton and A. C. Bidwell, Esquires, Writers; Captain J. H. Middleton and Lieut. Symons Artillery; Mr. A. F. [illegible] Cadet; Mr. Wm. Griffin; Free Marin[illegible] Recruits; 3 Women and 2 Children.

DEPARTURES.—May 11th.—The French Sh[illegible] Creole, A. Morin, for Bourbon.

12. The English Ship Lord Am[illegible]herst, R. Thornhill, for London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 12th May, the wife of Mr. R. J. Cardozo, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 13th May the wife of Mr. John Reid, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 12th May, Mr. William Elias, late of the Hurkaru Library, aged 22 years.

Government Securities.

BUY. Prem.	MAY 6, 1830.	SELL. Prem.
26 0	Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Dis. 2 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2 8 Dis.
Dis. 0 12	New ditto.....	1 4 Dis.
4500 0	Bank of Bengal Share....4300	0 Dis.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	6	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills..	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5	0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, MAY 11, 1830.

Mr. James Fraser, Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Bundlecund.

Mr. Stewart Paxton, Magistrate of the District of Cawnpore.

Mr. George Shakespear, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Moorshedabad.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

[FROM THE MIRROR OF THE PRESS, MAY 8.

The John Bull supports the press laws as at present established, and only regrets that they are not strictly enforced. We are inclined to think, if these regulations were brought into action, and past conduct was submitted to review, not an English newspaper in Calcutta would be found without having offended. For our part we differ from this writer upon principle, as we think that it is but just to hear before you condemn, and not to decide without giving the accused an opportunity of defending himself. We differ with him because we conceive this mode of proceeding inconsistent with justice, opposed to the spirit of the British Constitution, and by no means necessary for maintaining good conduct in the Indian press. The Editor of the Bull says, that we combat with a shadow when we oppose the idea of an unrestricted press. We will take leave to refer him to the sentimental whining of the London press in their observations on the late prosecutions, and ask him does it not display a desire, that impunity should shield public calum-

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

Supp[illegible] Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] [illegible]NE, 1830. [NUMBER 70.

BOMBAY THEATRE,

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT

ON MONDAY the 7th of June,

THE THEATRE WILL RE-OPEN WITH THE PETITE COMEDY OF

WAYS AND MEANS,

OR A

TRIP TO DOVER,

To which will be added the popular and highly interesting Melo Drama of

TEKELI;

OR

THE SIEGE OF MONTGATZ.

[illegible]ich will be introduced the follow[illegible] Mill of Keben—rustic bridge—wa[illegible]—and a Cottage. 3. The Hall of [illegible] palace. 4. The Fortress of [illegible]

[illegible]e course of the evening, a distin[illegible]d Vocal Amateur will introduce [illegible]inette Cavalier," from Meyerbeer's [illegible]ated Opera "IL CROCIATO IN EGIT[illegible]

[illegible]e Musical Department under the di[illegible]on of D. Manoel de Bazsterica, who kindly preside in the Orchestra.

The Overtures to open at half past six, and the Performance to commence precisely at seven o'clock.

TICKETS and Places to be had at the Theatre this day, Saturday the 5th and Monday the 7th June.

Boxes 3 rupees	Upper Boxes 3 rupees.
Pit 3 rupees	Gallery .... 2 rupees.

The Manager particularly requests that Gentlemen will abstain from offering bribes to the doors or leaving their names with doorkeepers.

No persons can be admitted behind the scenes, excepting those actually engaged in the performance.

*** The popular Opera of GUY MANNERING, or the Gipsey's Prophecy, with a variety of other entertainments are in active preparation.

Bombay, 5th June; 1830.

A CARD.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, lately returned from England, would have no objection to engage with a Lady or take charge of Children proceeding thence.

For particulars apply to the PRINTER of the Gazette.

Bombay, 5th June, 1830.

Band Master Wanted.

WANTED—A Band Master for the 41st Bengal Native Infantry, now at Neemuch,—For Particulars Apply to Messrs. PALLANJEE AND JEWANJEE & Co.—near the Accountant General's Office.

Bombay, 5th June, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE FOLLOWING

Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanack for 1830....	2	"
Sheet, Ditto for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do	"	2
Bills of Lading do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	1

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MR. EUGENIO DE MELLO, has disposed of a House and Out-houses attached thereto, situated at the Oart Zantwar, belonging to the Brotherhood Society of Serafic P. S. Francisco, to MR. MANOEL DE SILVA, any person or persons having any Claims, demands, mortgage or inheritable right thereto; he, she or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said PURCHASER, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein,—Dated this 5th day of June 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ALFRED LERMIT late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bengal Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar, of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 4th day of June 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS NELSON late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of June 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM ASH late an Engineer of the Honorable Company's Steamer Enterprize, deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of June 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

ORDERS for Work and Letters addressed to *The Proprietor of the New Bombay Lithographic Press*, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

Bombay. 5th June, 1830.

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

THE

BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE

ALMANACK

FOR DITTO.

Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

Bombay, 5th June, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

MURDERS.

At Khyderpore, in the vicinity of Calcutta, there lived a woman of no very considerable note. This woman had an illicit commerce with one of her neighbours. She had two sons, the elder of 18 and the younger of about 12 years of age. These youths having been disgusted with their mother, occasionally dropped hints to express their dissatisfaction at her conduct, but when vice arrives at its highest pitch, any good council to avert its evil course serves only to add fuel to it; for notwithstanding the wholesome advice which her sons offered, to correct her, she adopted a measure which, leaving motherly affection aside, did not bear the least tincture of humanity in it, but was barbarous, unnatural. Finding the youths, particularly the elder one, an impediment to her amours, she consulted with her lover as to the mode of removing him out of the way, which ended in the following manner. The youth had acquaintance with a barber's son, whom she prevailed upon to destroy his life. The assassin having assumed a friendly aspect, came and asked the young man to accompany him to a party, where he assured him his company would be very acceptable; the youth could not dive into the secret, frankly accepted the offer, and set out for the expected visit; but he had not gone far off when to his great amazement he found things quite contrary to his expectation. The man who took him thither proved to be the principal murderer, and the others who were expected were his accomplices, met solely for the purpose of destroying his life. His single resistance could not effect his rescue, and he was murdered. This event came to the notice of the Thanadar and Durogha of the place, who, having examined the dead body, reported that the fact was certain, but the dead had no one left to plead for him. His younger brother, on the other hand, became very disconsolate at his absence, and made search for him as far as his scanty abilities would permit, but to no purpose. But as affairs of this nature can scarcely be kept long secret, he by degrees came to know all the particulars. He saw the dead body of his brother, wept over it, and applied to the Magistrate at Allipore for justice. He further stated that although the murderers had cunningly mangled the face in order to prevent it from being perceived, yet he could easily make out from the turns and lineaments of the body that it was his brother's, and developed the history that led to the discovery of this singular event. The Magistrates have attended to the case and have confined the woman, her lover, the Durogha, the Thanadar, the assassin, and his accomplices, making altogether about nineteen in number. Further particulars of this transaction have not yet transpired.

Two Hindoostane brokers, who both resided at the Bazar of the Raja of Burdwan, near the new Mint, had a dispute, owing to one of them encroaching upon the premises of the other. This difference, however, they agreed to reconcile by applying to the Mukteear or superintendent of that place, but before they could fulfil this, one of them, on the night of the 11th instant, secretly entered the chamber of his opponent, and finding him fast asleep, got upon his breast, and violently plunged a knife into his forehead. On the following day the wounded man was borne to the Police, but the other has taken proper precautions to keep himself out of the way. The wound, notwithstanding the great quantity of blood, we are happy to say, does not threaten any dangerous consequence.—*India Gazette, May* 14.

A Correspondent with reference to a recent sentence on a native, enquires whether by an order of Lord Combermere's not yet repealed, corporal punishment in the Native Army has not been entirely abolished. We know that such a General Order was promulgated, and that it makes no exceptions, and we believe, it is still in force. It may be questioned however, whether it be binding on Lord Combermere's successors, and if not, whether a departure from it in a case of theft in a soldier, might not be politic.

It will be observed, that the man was ordered to be discharged immediately after the punishment was inflicted. By the articles of war, we conceive, the sentence is perfectly legal.

It would appear that even the late Sir Thomas Munro was not always of the same opinion as to the possibility of creating among the natives of India, a demand for British manufactures. In a letter in the *Morning Chronicle*, the following extract from a letter of the late General's dated the 31st January 1795:—

"'It is mistaken notion that Indian are two simple in their manner to have any passion for foreign manufactures. In dress, and every kind of dissipation but drinking, they are at least our equals; they are hindered from taking our goods, not by want of inclination, but either by poverty, or the fear of being reputed rich, and having their rents raised. When we relinquish the barbarous system of *annual settlements*—when we make over thy lands, either in very long lease or perpetuity, to the present occupants and when we have convinced them, by making no assessment above the fixed rent or a series of years, that they are actual proprietors of the soil, we shall see a demand for European articles of which we have at present no conception!'

"These were (me teste) the settled sentiments of Sir Thomas Munro, at a time when there was no bias upon his judgement—they are deeply interesting at the present crisis, and will, no doubt, attract attention. The writer of this had much conversation and much correspondence upon these high matters with Sir THOMAS during the year, 1794, and subsequent years.

"C. M."

The opinion expressed in the above extract, contrasts singularly with that avowed by Sir Thomas before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1812, and with his subsequent efforts to establish the Annual settlements. Experience since 1813, thought it produced no effect upon the mind of Sir Thomas Munro has amply confirmed the accuracy of his original opinions. There is in fact scarcely any other limit to the native demand for European manufactures than that which is created by poverty, an obstacle which the annual ryotwarry settlement most unquestionably tended to augment.

Nothing can more forcibly demonstrate the recklessness with which the *Morning Chronicle* is defending the measure of the Honorable Company, than the glaring departure from its own principles of political economy manifested in its reliance on the evidence of Sir Thomas Munro on the question of the trade. The *Chronicle* has carried its views of free trade to the full length of McCulloch who is said indeed to have contributed some of the articles on the subject which have appeared in that Paper; but when or where did McCulloch attempt to vindicate the leviathan monopoly of the Honorable East India Company? The solution of the problem of this inconsistency is not perhaps difficult; but the disregard of that to endeavour to disguise their tergiversation, is what strikes us as equally curious and disgraceful in the affair. We doubt however, whether the *Chronicle's* new friends will benefit much by its support, for in advocating monopoly directly or indirectly, it is obviously in a false position.—*Ben. Hur. May* 15.

The King of Cochin China's ship, the *Phan Bhan*, arrived off Calcutta last week, and has at the moorings of the Old Fort Ghaut, her burthen about 500 tons. She appears to be a stout vessel, built at Cochin China for a ship of war but she has at present only a few guns on board and those of small calibre, and cast in that country; she is tolerably well rigged. The crew consists of a European navigator and two officers, a Cochin Chinese Captain named *Tan Beng Lai*, a supercargo *Noyang Von Ching*, and 88 Cochin Chinese seamen, who are clad in scarlet jackets.

The Envoy, charged with a mission from His Cochin Chinese Majesty, unfortunately died of fever at the Sand Heads. The body was brought up to Calcutta in the ship, and burnt at Neemtollah Ghaut, a part of the ashes being preserved to be taken back to Cochin China. There are two other Mandarins attached to the mission; but we hear they have not yet had an audience from the Governor General. We understand that the European navigator whom the ship took at Singapore, imprudently struck the Envoy at sea, upon which a sentry cut at the assailant with his sword, and wounded him, but, not seriously, on one side of the head. The navigator was afterwards seized, tied up, and beaten. Another affray occurred after the ship was in charge of the Pilot, but the interference of the latter prevented any mischief, by representing that their grievances could be better settled at Calcutta.

We subjoin a list of the cargo the *Phan Bhan* has brought here. The sugar is said to be worth about five rupees, per maund, at which price, we understand, it would be likely to answer as a speculation to England. It is expected that the Government will remit the duties upon this ship's cargo.

CARGO OF THE PHAN BHAN.

Gold Wire, ...	10 Catties.
Tutenague, ...	500 Peculs.
Sugar, ...	2650 Peculs.
Cinnamon, ...	50 Catties.
Dried Fruits, ...	3 Peculs.
Elephant's Teeth, ... 5 Peculs,	70 Catties.
Rhinoceros' Horns, ...	8 Catties.
China Silk, ...	67 Packgs.
Cochin China ditto, ...	36 ditto.
Coarse White Cotton, ...	99 ditto.
Coarse Silk, ...	95 ditto.
Silk Twist, ...	10 Catties.
Salt Fish, ...	40 Peculs.
Dried Shrimps, ...	34 ditto.

India Gaz. May 17.

BOMBAY.

ERRATA.

In our notice respecting the H. C. Armed Steam Vessel "HUGH LINDSAY" in our last Gazette, for "is" read "was" and for "*circumstances*" read "*circumstance.*"

In our Shipping report of the arrival of the

Portuguese Ship Duke Beja, same Gazette, the name of Mr. George Jellicoe, was inserted as commander, instead of Mr. Manauo Joseph.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,..... at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal..... at 30 days sight. 107 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight *a* 98 per | 0

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £4.
China..... Per Candy, 35 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

We have no fresh arrivals to announce since our last.

The only departure is the Ship *Bombay Castle*, J. Scott, Master to China.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Scott and two Children.

We trust that we have no occasion again to remind our readers, that the THEATRE opens on Monday the 7th Inst., as so long a time has elapsed since the last performance, that we are convinced all persons who can, will attend, both from a natural desire to receive amusement, and a wish to support the parties who have come forward at their own risk to open the Theatre.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surg. D. Buddo.
Asst. Surg. C. Lush.
DEPARTURES.—Cornet Edwd. Scott, 4th Lt. Drs.
Capt. R. Carruthers, Queen's Royals.
Capt. Billamore, 1st Grs.
Lieut. Foulerton, do.
Major A. Morse, D. Qr. Mr. Genl.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

DEPARTURE.—June 2d.—Ship Bombay Castle, James Scott Master, to China.

Passengers by Bombay Castle.—Mrs. Scott, and 2 Children.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Clairmont, & Circasian for London. Othello, for Liverpool; Bannerman, for do. Caledonia, for do.; Glenelg, for do.; Lowjee, for do.; Sesostris, for do; H. C. Thomas; Coutts, for China; Abercromby Robinson, for do.; Dadloy, for do.; Arab Wootmany, for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Thomas Coutts, and Abercrombie Robinson.
FREE TRADERS.—Sesostris, Clairmont, Othello, Circassian, Lonach, and Hindostan.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Dadloy, Lowjee, Caledonia, Glenelg, Asia-Felix, Sunbury, Samdany, Shaul Hamed and Sir Chas. Malcolm.
ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary and Woorter.
H. M. Ship Challenger.
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings.
PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.
STEAMERS.—Enterprize, and Hugh Lindsay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—May 19th.—Bark Wm. Glen Anderson, Captain D. McMillon, from Cape 19th March.

20th.—Ship Alexander, Captain A. Anderson, from London 11th January, and Cape 30th March.

Do.—Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain Thos. Brown, from London 25th January, and Madeira, 7th February,

DEPARTURES.—May 18th.—Ship Ernest, Captain Dufreme, for Yanam.

21st.—Bark Caledonia, Captain T. L. Symers, for Pondicherry.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain Thos. Brown.
Ship Alexander, Captain A. Anderson.
Ship Amedshaw, Nacodah Conjee Pakeer.
Bark William Glen Anderson, Capt. D'McMillon.
Bark Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson.
Brig Anna, Captain F. N. Aveling.
Brig Louisa, Captain J. Serjeant.
Brig Dolphin, Captain J. W. Williams.
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Capt. G. Robertson.
Brig Sophia, Captain F. Bedonia.
Cutter Antelope, Captain J. J. Taurean.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Ellore, on Tuesday the 11th May, by the Rev. E. P. Lewis, Captain George Gray, 21st Regt. N. I. to Anna, fourth Daughter of the late Rev. Morden Carthew, Rector, Mattishall Norfolk.

On the 20th May Instant, at Saint Georges, Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, Mr. Joseph Johnnick McKertich, the youngest son of the late Mr. Jonnick McKertich, to Miss Caroline Doll, Daughter of Mr. Francis Doll, Jailor of the Court of Commissioners.

BIRTHS.—At Vellore, on the morning of the 12th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Reece, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on Sunday the 16th Instant, the Lady of Henry Atkinson, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Trichinopoly, on Wednesday the 12th of May, Eliza Ann, [illegible] of the Revd. Joseph Wright, [illegible] Station, after a very short illness [illegible] of the Lungs; aged 22 months.

On Tuesday the 17th instant, [illegible] of 21 years and 20 days, Miss Ce[illegible] ston, eldest Daughter of Mr. An[illegible] sincerely regretted by her relatio[illegible] who had the pleasure of her acquaint[illegible]

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 13.—American [illegible] C. Hill, from Boston 9th January.

14 Ship Byramgore, Peter Duv[illegible] Bourbon 3d February and Madras 6th [illegible]

15. Ship Cæsar, T. A. Watt, from [illegible] 27th November, Madeira 18th Decemb[illegible] 4th March, and Madras 8th May.

16. Brig Indian, C. Freer, from Liverpool 21st December.

— Ship Thomas, W. Davidson, from Mauritius 20th March.

— Bark Fifeshirre, W. J. Crawley, from Singapore 6th April and Penang 15th ditto.

Passengers per American Ship Crusoe from Boston.—Mrs. Johnson; Mr. George Johnson, Free Mariner; Mr. Wm A. Brown, Supercargo; Mr George M. Tacker, Clerk.

Per Ship Shaw Byramgore.—Mr. Henry W. Beyts; Mr. Ormier, Merchant; Mr. Robert Gordon, late of the William Wilson; Rev. Mr Tulgerno, Catholic Clergyman.

Per Bark Fifeshire, from Singapore.—C. Lyall, Esq

The Bark Fifeshire spoke the following vessels; viz.

April 6th, spoke the Merope, from Calcutta.

April 7th, spoke the Bombay Ship Solomany, near Malacca.

April 13th, Bark Mercury sailing out of Penang

April 26th, in 6° 8' N. and Long 94° 20' spoke the Hannah, of Bombay another Ship in Company, supposed to be the Cornwallis, of the same place.

April 27th, spoke the Hydross, from Malacca Straits, bound to Madras.

7th May, in 12° 51' N. Long 89° 12' spoke the Lady Munro. from Madras, bound to Tavoy and Amherst.

The Brig Indian encountered a hurricane on the 30th of March last, in Lat. 36o 20' S. Long. 52o 50' E., wherein a man was blown off the Main Topsail Yard Arm. The principal part of the studding sail booms lost, and several damages sustained.

DEPARTURES.—May 13th.—American Ship Rome, S. Kenedy, for Boston.

15. Ship Mary, Thomas Luccock, for Liverpool.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 14th May at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Mr. Lionel Goddard, to Mrs. Catherine Ann DeSouza.

At Calcutta, on the 14th May, at the Cathedral by the Reverend William Eales, Mr. Thomas White, Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss Eliza Dempsy.

BIRTHS:—At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 12th May, the Wife of Mr. R. J. Cardozo, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 18th May, the Wife of Mr. John Reid, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 14th May, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Galloway, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 16th May, the Lady of Robert Swinhoe, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 13th May, Mr. James Mac-Callum, Librarian, Hurkaru Library, aged 25 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th May, Master S. G. Brown, Son of Mr. Thomas Brown, aged 5 months and 23 days.

English Extracts.

MOORE'S LORD BYRON.

We resume our Extracts from the Work of Mr. MOORE.—

"On my rejoining him in town this spring (1813), I found the enthusiasm about his writings and himself, which I had left so prevalent, both in the world of literature and of society, grown if any thing still more general and intense. In the immediate circle, perhaps, around him, familiarity of intercourse might have begun to produce its usual disenchanting effects. His own liveliness and conversation, on a more intimate acquaintance, would not be long in dispelling that charm of poetic sadness, which to the eyes of distant observers hung about him; while the romantic notions, connected by some of his fair readers with their past and nameless lovers, alluded to in his Poems, ran some risk of abatement from too near an acquaintance with the supposed objects of his fancy and fondness at present. A poet's mistress should remain, if possible, as imaginary a being to others as, in most of the attributes he clothes her with, she has been to himself; the reality, however fair, being always sure to fall short of the picture which a too lavish fancy has drawn of it. Could we call up in array before us all the beauties which the love of Poets has immortalised, from the highborn dame to the plebeian damsel—from the Gauras and Sacharissas down to the Chloes and Jeannies—we should, it is to be feared, sadly unpeople our imaginations of many a bright tenant that poesy has lodged there, and find, in more than one instance, our admiration of the faith and fancy of the worshipper increased by our discovery of the worthlessness of the idol.

"But whatever of its first romantic impression the personal character of the Poet may, from such causes, have lost in the circle he most frequented, this appointment of the imagination was far more than compensated by the frank, social [illegible] his poetical [illegible] to operate; and the [illegible] sternness of his imaginary [illegible] were, by the greater number of them, supposed to belong, not only as regarded mind, but manners, to himself. So prevalent and persevering has been this notion, that in some disquisitions on his character, published since his death, & containing otherwise many just & striking views, we find in the professed portrait drawn of him such features as the following:—'Lord Byron had a stern, direct, severe mind; a sarcastic, disdainful, gloomy temper. He had no light sympathy with heartless cheerfulness; upon the surface were soreness, discontent, displeasure, ill will. Beneath all this weight of clouds and darkness.'* &c.

"Of the sort of double aspect which he thus presented, as viewed by the world and his friends, he was himself fully aware; and it not only amused him, but, as a proof of the versatility of his powers, flattered his pride. He was, indeed, as I have already remarked by no means insensible or inattentive to the effect he produced personally on society; and though the brilliant station he had attained, since the commencement of my acquaintance with him, made not the slightest alteration in the unaffectedness of his private intercourse, I could perceive, I thought, with reference to the external world, some slight changes in his conduct, which seemed indicative of the effects of his celebrity upon him. Among other circumstances, I observed, that whether from shyness of the general gaze, or from a notion like Livy's, that men of eminence should not too much familiarise the public to their persons†, he avoided shewing himself in the mornings, and in crowded places, much more than was his custom when we first became acquainted. The preceding year, before his name had grown 'so rife and celebrated,' we had gone together to the Exhibition at Somerset-house, and other such places‡ and the true reason, no doubt, of his present reserve in abstaining from all such miscellaneous haunts, was the sensitiveness, so often referred to, on the subject of his lameness—a feeling which the curiosity of the public eye now attracted to this infirmity by his fame could not fail, he knew, to put rather painfully to the proof."

"At this time 1813) Lord Byron commenced a Journal, or Diary, from the pages of which I have already selected a few extracts, and of which I shall now lay as much more as is producible before the reader. Employed chiefly—as such a record from its nature must be—about persons still living and occurrences still recent, it would be impossible of course to submit it to the public eye, without the omission of some portion of its contents; and unluckily, too, of that very portion which, from its reference to the secret pursuits and feelings of the writer, would gratify the most lively and piquant curiosity of the reader. Enough, however, will, I trust, still remain, even after all this necessary winnowing to enlarge still further the view we have here opened into the interior of the poet's life and habits, and to indulge harmlessly that task, as general as it is natural, which leads us to contemplate with pleasure a great mind in its undress, and to rejoice in the discovery so consoling to human pride, that even the mightiest, in their moments of ease and weakness, resemble ourselves.

"'Journal begun November 14, 1813.

"'If this had been begun ten years ago, and faithfully kept!!! Heigho! There are too many things I wish, never to have remembered, as it is. Well—I have had my share of what are called the pleasures of life, and have seen more of the European and Asiatic world than I have made a good use of. They say 'virtue is its own reward'—it certainly should be paid well for its trouble. At five and twenty, when the better part of life is over, one should be *something*; and what am I? Nothing but five & twenty, and the odd months. What have I seen? The same men all over the world—aye, and women too. Give *me* a Mussulman, who never asks questions, and a she of the same race, who saves one the trouble of putting them. But for this same plague—yellow fever, and Newstead delay, I should have been by this time close to the Euxine. If I can overcome the last, I don't so much mind your pestilence: and at any rate, the spring will see me there—provided I neither marry myself, nor unmarry [illegible]

* Letters on the character and poetical genius of Lord Byron, by Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart.

† 'Continuus aspectus minus verendos magnos homines facit.'

‡ 'The only peculiarity that struck me on these occasions, was the uneasy restlessness which he seemed to feel in wearing a hat—an article of dress which, from his constant use of a carriage while in England, he was almost wholly unaccustomed to, and which after that year I do not remember to have ever seen upon him again. Abroad he always wore a kind of foraging cap.'

[illegible] one [illegible] It is [illegible] wishing [illegible] I begin [illegible]gi, that one [illegible]tion, and not for [illegible] principle this would [illegible]ductions. Let me see—last [illegible]nished *Zuleika*, my second Turkish tale. I believe the composition of it kept me alive—for it was written to drive my thoughts from the recollection of—

'Dear sacred name, rest ever unrevealed.'

At least even here, my hand would tremble to write it.—This afternoon I have burnt the scenes of my commenced Comedy.—I have some idea of expectorating a romance, or rather a tale in prose; but what romance could equal events—

'quaque ipse . . . . . vidi
Et quorum pars magna fui.'

"'To-day Henry Byron called on me with my little cousin Eliza. She will grow up a beauty, and a plague; but in the meantime, it is the prettiest child! dark eyes, and eye-lashes black and long as the wing of a raven.—I think she is prettier even than my niece Georgina. Yet, I don't like to think so, neither, and though older, she is not so clever.

"'Dallas called before I was up, so we did not meet. Lewis too, who seems, out of humour with every thing. What can be the matter? he is not married—has he lost his own mistress, or any other person's wife? Hodgson, too, came. He is going to be married, and he is the kind of man who will be the happier. He has talent, cheerfulness, every thing that can make him a pleasing companion; and his intended is handsome and young, and all that. But I never see any one much improved by matrimony. All my coupled contemporaries are bald and discontented. W. and S. have both lost their hair and good humour; and the last of the two had a good deal to lose. But it don't much signify what falls *off* a man's temples in that state.

"'Mem. I must get a toy to-morrow for Eliza, and the device for the seals of myself and ****. Mem., too, to call on the Steel and Lady Holland to-morrow, and on ***, who has advised me (without seeing it, by the bye) not to publish 'Zuleika;' I believe he is right, but experience might have taught him that not to print is *physically* impossible. No one has seen it but Hodgson and Mr. Gifford. I never in my life read a composition, save to Hodgson, and he pays me in kind. It is a horrible thing to do so too frequently; better print, and they who like may read, and if they don't like, you have the satisfaction of knowing that they have at least *purchased* the right of saying so.

"'I have declined presenting the Debtor's Petition, being sick of Parliamentary mummeries. I have spoken there; but I doubt my ever becoming an orator. My first was liked; the second and third—I don't know whether they succeeded or not—I have never yet set to it *con amore*; one must have some excuse to one's self for laziness or inability, or both, and his is mine—'company, villainous company hath been the spoil of me;' and then I have 'drunk medicines,' not to make me love others, but certainly enough to make me hate myself.

"'Two nights ago, I saw the tigers sup at Exeter Change. Except Veli Pacha's Lion in the Morea—who followed the Arab keeper like a dog—the fondness of the hyæna for her keeper amused me much. Such a conversazione! There was a 'Hippopotamus' like Lord L—l in the face; and the 'Ursine Sloth' hath the very voice and manner of my valet—but the tiger taxed too much. The elephant took and gave me my money again—took of my hat—opened a door—*trunked* a whip—and behaved so well, that I wish he was my butler. The handsomest animal on earth is one of the panthers; but the poor antelopes were dead, I should hate to see one *here*—the sight of the *camel* made me pine again for Asia Minor. 'Oh quando te aspiciam?'

. . . . . .

"'November 16th.

"'Went last night with Lewis, to see the play of *Antony and Cleopatra*. It was admirably got up, and well acted—a salad of Shakspeare and Dryden. *Cleopatra* strikes me as the epitome of her sex—fond, lively, sad, tender, teazing, humble, haughty, beautiful, the devil!—coquettish to the last, as well with the 'asp' as with *Antony*. After doing all she can to persuade him that—but why do they abuse him for cutting off that poltroon Cicero's head? Did not Tully like *Brutus*, it was a pity to have spared *Antonys* and did he not speak the Philipics?—and are not '*word things*,' and such '*words*' very pestilent '*things*' too? If he had a hundred heads, they deserved (from *Antony*) a rostrum (his was stuck there up) a piece—though after all he might as well have pardoned him, for the credit of the thing. But to resume: *Cleopatra*, after securing him, says 'yet go,'—'it is your interest,' &c. How like the sex! and the questions about *Octavia*—it is woman all over.

"'To-day received Lord Jersey's invitation to Middlesex to travel sixty miles to meet Madam * *! I once travelled three thousand to get among silent people; and this same lady writes octavos, *talks* folios. I have read her books—like most of them, and delight in the last; so I want to hear it as well as read.

"'Read Burns to-day. What would he have been if a patrician? We should have had

more polish, less force, just as much verse, but no immortality—a divine and a devil or two---the which had he survived he might have lived as long as Sheridan and outlived as much as poor Brinsley. What a wreck is that man! and all from bad pilotage; for no one had ever better gales though now and then a little too squally; Poor dear Sherry! I shall never forget the day he and Rogers and Moore and I passed together when *he* talked and *we* listened without one yawn, from six till one in the morning.

" 'Got my seals * * * * Have again forgot a play-thing for *ma petite cousin* Eliza; but I must send for it to-morrow. I hope Barry will bring her to me. I sent Lord Holland the proof of the last, 'Giaour,' and the 'Bride of Abydos.' He won't like the latter, and I don't think that I shall long.' It was writen in four nights to distract my dreams from * *. Were it not thus, it had never been composed; and had I not done something at that time I must have gone mad, by eating my own heart—bitter diet! Hodgson likes it better than the 'Giaour,' but nobody else will, and he never liked the Fragment. I am sure, had it not been for Murray, *that* would never have been published, though the circumstance which are the ground-work make it * * * heigh ho!

" 'To-night I saw both the sisters of * *; my God! the youngest so like! I thought I should have sprung across the house and am so glad no one was with me in Lady H.'s box. I hate those likenesses the mockbird, but not the nightingale so like as to remind, so different as to be painful. One quarrels equally with the points of resemblance and of distinction.

" November 17th.

"No letter from * *;---but I must not complain. reputable Jo says 'Why should a *divine man* complain?' I really don't know, except it be that a *dead man* can't and he the Patriarch *did* complain nevertheless till his friend were tired and his wife recommended that pious prologue. 'Curse——and die; the only time I suppose when but little relief is to be found in swearing.' I have had a most kind letter from Lord Holland on 'The Bride of Abidos,' which he likes, and so does Lady H.---This is very good natured in both, from whom I don't deserve any quarter. Yet I *did* think at the time, that my cause of enmity proceeded from Holland House, and am glad I was wrong, and I wish had not been in such a hurry with that confounded Satire, of which I would suppress even the memory; but people, now they can't get it, make a fuss, I verily believe out of contradiction.

" George Ellis and Murray have been talking something about Scott and me. George *pro Scoto*, and very right too. If they want to depose him, I only wish they would not set me up as competitor. Even if I had my choice, I would rather be the last of Whigs than all the Kings he ever made: Jeffrey and Gifford I take to be the monarch makers in poetry & prose. The *British Critic* and *Quarterly Review* have presupposed a comparison, which I am sure my friends never thought of, and W. Scott's subjects are injudicious in descending to. I like the man—and admire his works to what Mr. Braham calls *Burgamy*. All such stuff can only vex him and do me no good. Many hate his politics (I hate all politics); and here, a mao's politics are like the Greek *soul*—an *εἴδωλον*—besides God knows what *other soul*; but their estimate of the two generally go together.

* * * * *

" 'I wish I could settle to reading again---my life is monotonous and yet desultory. I take up books, and fling them down again. I began a comedy, and burnt it because the scene ran into *reality*;---a novel for the same reason. In rhyme I can keep more away from facts; but the thought always runs through . . . yes--yes, through. I have had a letter from Lady Melbourne, the best friend I ever had in my life, and the cleverest of women.

* * * * *

" 'Called on C * * * to explain * * * She is very beautiful, ~~to my taste at least; for on coming~~ from abroad, I recollect being unable to look at any woman but her---they were so fair, and unmeaning, and *blonde*. The darkness and regularity of her features remind me of my 'Jannat al Aden.' But this impression wore off; and now I can look at a fair woman without longing for a Houri. She was very good tempered, and every thing was explained.

* * * * *

" 'Mr. Murray has offered me one thousand guineas for the "Giaour' and the 'Bride of Abydos.' I won't---it is too much, though I am strongly tempted, merely for the *say* of it. No bad price for a fortnight's (a week each)---what! the gods know---it was intended to be called poetry.

" 'I have dined regularly to-day, for the first time since Sunday last---this being Sabbath too. All the rest tea, and dry biscuits---six *per diem*. I wish to God I had not dined now! It kills with heaviness, stupor, and horrible dreams; and yet it was but a pint of bucellas and fish.* Meat I never court, nor much vegetable diet. I wish I were in the country to take exercise, instead of being obliged to *cool* by abstinence in lieu of it. I should not so much mind a little accession of flesh---my bones can well bear it. But the worst is, the devil always comes with it, till I starve him out---and I will *not* be the slave of *any* appetite. If I do err, it shall be my heart at least that heralds the way. Oh, my head---how it aches!---the horrors of digestion! I wonder how Buonaparte's dinner agrees with him.

* * * * *

" 'Rogers is silent---and, it is said, severe. When he does talk, he talks well; and subjects of taste, his delicacy of expression is pure as his poetry. If you enter his house---his drawing-room---his library--you of yourself say this is not the dwelling of a common mind. There is not a gem, a coin, a book thrown aside on his chimney-piece, his sofa, his table, that does not bespeak an almost fastidious elegance in the possessor. But this very delicacy must be the nursery of his existence. Oh, the jarrings his disposition must have encountered through life.

" 'Southy. I have not seen much of. His appearance is *Epic*; and he is the only existing entire man of letters. His manners are mild, but not those of a man of the world, and his talents of the first order. His prose is perfect. Of his poetry, there are various opinions: there is perhaps too much of it for the present generation; posterity will probably select. He as *passages* equal to any thing. At present he has a *party* but no *public*---except for his prose writings. The Life of Nelson is beautiful.

" '*** is a *Littérateur*, the Orcale or the Coteries, of the ***'s. L—— W—— (Sydney Smith's 'To Virgin'), Mrs. Wilmot (she at least is a swan, and might frequent a purer stream), Lady B—— and all the Blues, with Lady C—— at their head—but I say nothing of *her*—'look in her face and you forget them, all, and every thing else. Oh, that face!---by '*te Diva potens Cypri*,' I would, to be beloved by that woman, build and burn another Troy.

" 'M**e has a peculiarity, of talent, or rather talents---poetry, music, voice, all his own; and an expression in each which never was, nor will be possessed by another. But he is capble of still higher flights in poetry. By-the by, what humour, what---every thing in the 'Post Bag'! There is noteing M**e may not do, if he will but seriously set about it. In society he is gentlemanly, gentle, and altogether more pleasing than any individual with whom I am acquainted. For his honour, principle, and independence, his conduct to *** speaks trumpet-tongued! He has but one fault---and that one I daily regret—he is not *here*. * * * * * *

" '12 Mazze Not.

" 'Just returned from dinner with Jackson (the Emperor of Pugilism), and author of the Select at Crib's the Champion's. I drunk more than I like, and have brought away some three bottles of very fair claret—for I have no headache. We had Tom** up after dinner;---very facetious, though somewhat prolix. He don't like his situation—wants to fight again—pray Pollux (or Castor if he was the *miller*) he may; Tom has been a sailor a coal-heaver and some other genteel profession before he took to the cestus. Tom has been in action at sea, and now only three-and-thirty. A great man! has a wife and a mistress, and conversations well---batting some sad omissions and misapplications of the aspirate. Tom is an old friend of mine; I have some of his best battles in my nonage. He is now a publican, and, I fear, a sinner;---for Mrs.** is an alimony, and**'s daughter lives with the Champion. This** told me,---Tom, having an opinion of my morals, passed her off as a legal spouse. Talking of her, he said 'she was the truest of women;' from which I immediately inferred she could *not* be his wife, and so it turned out.

" 'These panegyrics don't belong to matrimony; for if 'true,' man don't think it necessary to say so; and if not, the less he says the better. * * * * is the only man, except * * * * I ever heard harangue upon his wife's virtue; and I listened to both with great credence and patience, and stuffed my handkerchief into my mouth which found vastly irresistible.'"

* * * * * * * *

Red the Ed. Review of Rogers.---He is ranked highly---but where he should be. There is a summary view of us all—*Moore* and *me* among the rest? and both (the *first* justly) praised---though by implication (justly again) placed beneath our memorable friend. Mackintosh is the writer, and also of the critique on the Stael. His grand Essay on Burke, I hear, is for the next number.

* * * * * * *

" 'Tuesday, 30th.

" 'Sunday I denied with the Lord Holland, in St. James's-square. Large party—among them Sir S. Romilly and Lady R., General Sir Somebody Bentham, a man of science and talent I am told—Horner, and Edinburgh Reviewer, an excellent speaker in the 'Honourable House,' very pleasing, too, and gentlemanly in company as far as I have seen—Sharpe---Philips of Lancashire---Lord John Russell, and others, 'good men and true.' Holland's society is very good: you always see some one or other in it worth knowing—Stuffed myself with sturgeon, and exceeded in champagne and wine in general, but not to confusion of head. When I *do* dine, I gorge like an Arab, or a Boa snake, on fish and vegetables, but no meat. I am always better, however, on my tea and biscuit than any other regimen—and even *that* sparingly.

" 'Why does Lady H. always have that damned screen between the whole room and the fire? I who bear cold no better than an Antelope, and never yet found a sun quite *done* to my taste, was absolutely petrified, and could not even shiver. All the rest, too, looked as if they were just unpacked, like salmon from an ice basket, and set down to table for that day only. When she retired I watched their looks as I dismissed the screen, and every cheek thawed, and every nose reddened with the anticipated glow.

" 'Sunday, a very handsome note from Mackintosh, who is a rare instance of the union of very transcendent talent and great good nature. To day Tuesday), a very pretty billet from M. la Baronne de Stael Holstein. She is pleased to be much pleased with my mention of her and her last work, in my notes. I spoke as I thought. Her works are my delight, and so is she herself for—half an hour. I don't like her politics—at least her *having changed* them; had she been *qualis ab incepto*, it were nothing. But she is a woman by herself, and has done more than all the rest of them together, intellectually—she ought to have been a man. She *flatters* me very prettily in her note—but I *know* it. The reason that adulation is not displeasing is, that though untrue, it shows one to be of consequence enough, in one way or other, to induce people to lie to make us their friend—that is their concern."

* * * * *

" 'Lewis called: It is a good and good-humoured man, but pestilently prelix, and paradoxical, and *personal*. If he would but talk half, and reduce his visits to an hour, he would add to his popularity. As an author he is very good, and his vanity is *ouverte*, like Erskine's, and yet not offending.

" Yesterday, a very pretty letter from Anna bella*, which I answered. What an odd situatio and friendship is ours!—without one spark love on either side, and produced by circu tances which in general lead to coldness or side, and aversion on the other. She is a superior woman, and very little spoiled, w is strange in an heiress---a girl of twen Peeress that is to be in her own right—an child, and a *Savante* who has always had h

* Miss Milbank, afterwards Lady

way. She is a poetess—a mathematician—a metaphysician—and yet withal very kind, generous, and gentle, with very little pretension. Any other head would be turned with half her acquisitions, and a tenth of her advantages.

" 'Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1813.

" 'To-day responded to la Baronne de Stael Holstein, and sent to Leigh Hunt (an acquisition to my acquaintance—through Moore—of last summer) a copy of the two Turkish Tales. Hunt is an extraordinary character, and not exactly of the present age; he reminds me more of the Pym and Hampden times---much talent, great independence of spirit, and an austere, yet not repulsive aspect. If he goes on *qualis ab incepto*, I know few men who will deserve more praise, or obtain it. I must go and see him again. The rapid succession of adventure since last summer, added to some serious uneasiness and business, have interrupted our acquaintance; but he is a man worth knowing; and though, for his own sake, I wish him out of prison, I like to study character in such situations.---He has been unshaken, and will continue so. I don't think him deeply versed in life; he is the bigot of virtue (not religion), and enamoured of the beauty of that 'empty name' as the last breath of Brutus pronounced, and every day proves it. He is, perhaps, a little opiniated, as all men who are the *centre* of *circles*, wise or narrow—the Sir Oracles, in whose name two or three are gathered together, must be, and as even Johnson was; but, withal, a valuable man, and less vain than success, and even the consciousness of preferring the right to the expedient might excuse.

* * * * * * *

" 'Last night I supped with Lewis; and, as usual, though I neither exceeded in solius nor fluids, have been half dead ever since. My stomach is entirely destroyed by long abstinence, and the rest will probably follow. Let it. I only wish the *pain* over. The leap in the dark is the least to be dreaded.

" 'The Duke of * * called: I have told them forty times that, except to half-a-dozen old and specified acquaintances, I am invisible. His Grace is a good, noble, ducal person; but I am content to think so at a distance; and so—I was not at home.

" 'Galt called. Mem.—to ask some one to speak to Raymond in favour, of his plays. We are old fellow-travellers, and with all his eccentricities, he has much strong sense, experience of the world, and is, as far as I have seen, a good-natured philosophical fellow. I showed him Sligo's Letter on the reports of the Turkish Girl's *adventure* at Athens soon after it happened. He and Lord Holland, Lewis and Moore, and Rogers, and Lady Melburn have seen it. Murray has a copy. I thought it had been *unknown*, and wish it were. But Sligo arrived only some days after, and the *rumours* are the subject of his letter. That I shall perserve—*it is as well*. Lewis and Galt were both *terrified*, and L. wondered I did not introduce the situation into 'The Giaour.' He *may* wonder; he might wonder more at that production being written at all. But to describe *the feelings of that situation*, were impossible---it is *icy* even to recollect them.

* * * * * * *

" 'Monday, Dec. 13, 1813.

" 'Allen (Lord Holland's Allen---the best informed, and one of the ablest men I know---a perfect Magliabecchi—a devourer, a Hellus of books and observer of men) has lent me a quantity of Burns's unpublished, and never-to-be published letters. They are full of oaths and obscene songs. What an antithetical mind;—tenderness, roughness delicacy, coarseness---sentiment, sensuality--soaring and grovelling, dirt and deity---all mixed up in that one compound of inspired clay!

" 'It seems strange; true voluptuary will never abandon his mind to the grossness of reality It is by exalting the earthly, the material, the *physique* of our pleasures, by veiling these ideas, by forgetting them altogether, or at least never naming them hardly to one's self, that we alone prevent them from disgusting.

* * * * * * *

" 'Went to my box at Covent Garden to-night and my delicacy felt a little shocked at seeing S***'s mistress (who, to my certain knowledge, was actually educated from her birth for her profession), sitting with her mother, 'a three pilled b——d, b——d-Major to the Army,' in a private box opposite. I felt rather indignant; but casting my eyes round the house, in the next box to me, and next, and the next, were the most distinguished old and young Babylonians of quality;---so I burst out a laughing It was a really odd: Lady * * *divorced*---La * *, and her daughter, Lady * * both *divorc ble*---Mr. * *, in the next, the *like*, and nearer * * * * *! What an assemblage who knew all their histories. It was house had been divided between and your *understood* courtesans;--trigantes much outnumbered th cenaries. On the other sid line and *her* mother, and n of inferior note. Now wh between *her* and *Ma* daughter? except th Charlt are I d my

the salva tance beau But hat m

gence, or at any rate into a summary appeal to the Court of twelve paces. So I'll none on't, but e'en remain single and solitary:—though I should like to have somebody now & then yawn with one.

* * * * * * *

" 'W. is in said enmity with the Whigs, about this Review of Fox (if he *did* review him); all the epigrammatists and essayists are at him. I hate *odds*, and wish he may beat them. As for me, by the blessing of indifference I have simplified my politics into an utter detestation of all existing Governments; and as it is the shortest, and most agreeable, and summary feeling imaginable, the first moment of an universal republic would convert me into an advocate for single and uncontradicted despotism. The fact is, riches are power, and poverty is slavery, all over the earth; and one sort of establishment is no better nor worse for a *people* than another.

* * * * * * * "'1816.

" 'I liked the dandies; they were always very civil to *me*, though in general they disliked literary people, and persecuted and mystified Madame de Stael, Lewis * * *, and the like. They persuaded Madame de Stael, that A** had a hundred thousand a year, &c. &c. till she praised him to his *face* for his *beauty*! and made a set at him for **, and a hundred fooleries besides. The truth is, that, though I gave up the business early, I had a tinge of dandyism in my minority, and probably retained enough of it to conciliate the great ones at five-twenty. I had gamed, and drank, and taken my degrees in most dissipations, and having no pedantry, and not being overbearing, we ran quietly together. I knew them all more or less, and they made me a member of Watier's (a superb club at that time), being, I take it, the only literary man (except *two others*, both men of the world, Moore and Spenser) in it. Our masquerade was a grand one; so was the dandy-ball too, at the Argyle, but *that* (the latter) was given by the four chiefs, B., M., A., and P., if I err not.

" 'I was a member of the Alfred, too, being elected while in Greece. It was pleasant; a little too sober & literary, & bored with * * * and Sir Francis d'Ivernois; but one met Peel, and Ward, and Valentia, and many other pleasant or known people; & it was, upon the whole, a decent resource on a rainy day, in a dearth of parties, or Parliament, or in an empty season.

" 'I belonged, or belong to the following clubs or societies:---to the Alfred; to the Cocoa Tree; to Watier's; to the Union; to Racket's (at Brighton); to the Pugilistic; to the Owls, or 'Fly-by-night;' to the Cambridge Whig Club; to the Harrow Club, Cambridge; and to one or two private clubs; to the Hampden (political) Club; and to the Italian Carbonari, &c. &. &c. 'though last *not least*. I got into all these, and never stood for any other—at least to my own knowledge, I declined being proposed to several others, though pressed to stand candidate.

" 'When I met H** L**, the gaoler, at Lord Holland's, before he sailed for St Helena, the discourse turned on the battle of Waterloo. I asked him whether the dispositions of Napoleon were those of a great general; He answered, disparagingly, 'that they were very *simple*.' I had always thought that a degree of simplicity was an ingredient of greatness.

" 'I was much struck with the simplicity of Grattan's manner in private life; they were odd--- but they were natural. Curran used to take him off, bowing to the very ground, and 'thanking God that he had no peculiarities of' gesture or appearance, in a way irresistibly ludicrous; and * * used to call him a 'Sentimental harlequin.'

" 'Curran! Curran's the man who struck me most. Such imagination? there never was anything like it that ever I saw or heard of. His *published* life—his published speeches, give you *no* idea of the man—none at all. He was a *machine* of imagination, as some one said that Piron was an epigrammatic machine.

" 'I did not see a great deal of Curran—only in 1813; but I met him at home (for he used to call on me), and in society, at Mackintosh's Holland House, &c, &c., and he was wonderful even to me, who had seen many remarkable men of the time.

" '* * * (com clever man, h Scrope B in his

* Ile had this year so far departed from his strict plan of diet, as to eat fish occasionally.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

FUNERAL of Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE.

Soon after nine o'clock yesterday morning the Members and Students of the Royal Academy began to assemble at Somerset House; by eleven o'clock the greater part of the Nobility and Gentry who could attend had arrived, and as they entered each person was introduced into the room in which the body was placed, and afterwards the company assembled in the Great Exhibition Room, until the arrangements were complete. All being in readiness, at half-past twelve the body was placed in a state hearse, which was preceded by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs in their state equipages. The other carriages were arranged in the following order:—

Twelve Police Officers to clear the way.
Four Marshalmen, with hatbands and gloves, two by two
Two City Marshals, with scarfs and hatbands and crape round their left arms.
Lord Mayor's carriage.
Two Sheriffs.
The two Under Sheriffs.
The Undertaker on horseback, Mr. E. T.
Four Mutes on horseback.
Six Horsemen in cloaks, two by two.
The Lid of Feathers and two Feather Pages.
Four Pages. THE HEARSE. Four Pages.
Mourning Coaches and pairs, with Feathers and Velvets, and two Pages to each.

PALL BEARERS.

Earl of Aberdeen	Sir G. Murray
Earl Gower	Mr. Croker
Mr. Peel	Mr. Hart Davis
Hon. Agar Ellis	Earl of Clanwilliam

MOURNERS.

Rev. Rowland Bloxam, eldest nephew, chief mourner	Mr. J. Aston
	Rev. Roger Bird
	Mr. A. Keightley, Executor
Rev. T. Lawrence Bloxham	Rev. J. Lonsdale, Rector of St. George Bloomsbury.
Mr. Henry Bloxam	
Rev. Andrew Bloxam	
Mr. Matthew Bloxam	Mr. John, the confidential attendant of the deceased.
Mr. John Bloxam	
Mr. Meredith	
Rev. Dr. Bloxam	

OFFICERS (MEMBERS) OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

W. Hilton, Esq. Keeper
H. Howard, Esq. Secretary
R. Smirke, jun. Esq. Treasurer, and
J. H. Green, Esq. Professor of Anatomy.
The Royal Academicians of the Royal Society
Associates of the Royal Academy,
Associate Engravers.
Students of the Royal Academy.

NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

Washington Irving, Esq. American Secretary of Legation, and
Two Gentemen in the Suite of the Ambassador.

Sir Henry Hardinge	Mr. Boddington
Hon. Charles Greville	Dr. Falconer
Sir Robert Inglis	Mr. Fairlie
Major-Gen. Mackintosh	Mr. Hardwicke
Colonel Hugh Baillie	Mr. Decimus Burton
Sir Robert Porter	Mr. Raphael West
Mr. Horace Twiss M. P.	Mr. Knowles
Mr. Tyndall	Mr. Sievier
Mr. Thomas Campbell	Mr, Evans
Mr. Croft	Mr. Denham
Mr. Cabbell	Mr. S. Woodburn
Dr. Symond	Mr, Moore
Mr. Woodgate	Mr. Reeve
Mr. Wolf, Danish Consul	Mr. J. Simpson
Mr. Charles Kemble	Mr. G. Simpson
Mr. Gwilt	Mr. G. R Ward
Sir Anthony Carlisle	Mr. J. Irvine
Mr. Henry Ellis	Mr. F. C. Lewis
Reverend J. Forshall	Mr. Hogarth
Mr. Hawkins	Mr. E. Holman
Mr. Morant	Mr. J. Nash
Mr. Dunlop	Mr. Barham
Mr. Fullarton	

Officers of the Society of Painters in Water Co-
lours
Artists
Artists' General
tion.
ORDER.
d—3

The Marshal
The Young Gentlemen of the Choir—two and two.
The Almoner
The Vicars Choral—two and two
The Junior Minor Canons—two and two
The Feathers, Attendant Pages, and Mutes
The Junior Verger,
The Prebends—two and two.
The Junior Residentiaries—two and two.
The Senior Residentiaries—two and two
The Senior Verger.
The Dean.
Pall Bearers. THE BODY. Pall Bearers.
Chief Mourners.
The Mourners—two and two.
The old Servants.
The Family Trustees and Executors.
The Rector—The Medical Attendant.
The Chaplain to the Royal Academy,
The Secretary to the Royal Academy,
The Academicians and Associates—two and two.
Students—two and two,
Private Mourners—two and two.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CHOIR,

Royal Pall THE Pall—Private—
Academy, Bearers, BODY, Bearers, Mourners,
Chief Mourner,
Confidential Servant, standing,
The Executors,
The Rector—Medical Attendant,

The Marshals, with their constables and undertakers' men, formed a passage proceeding to the Vault door. The Chief mourner proceeded to the centre of the dome; the other Mourners formed a ring; the Academy turning to the right, and the other mourners to the left—forming an outward ring, within which were the Clergy, Choir, and Chief Mourners.

The funeral service was performed in the chaple by the Rev. Dr. Hughes, Canon Residentiary; and in the choir the service for the burial of the dead was read by the Bishop of Llandaff, who is also the Dean of St. Paul's.

The service was finished, and the body was deposited in the vault, about half-past three o'clock. The concourse of spectators was immense, notwithstanding that the snow was a foot deep in the streets. There was a large body of the new police in attendance under the direction of Mr. Thomas, to whom great praise is due for his excellent arrangements. The police conducted themselves in such a manner as to preserve order and decency in the large concourse of persons assembled to witness the funeral procession, and every facility was afforded by them to the gratification of the public curiosity.—*Cour., Jan.* 22.

LORD BYRON'S Departure from England.

The following account of Byron's departure from England in 1809 is given by himself in a letter to Mr. Hodgson;—"Falmouth, June 25th, 1809—My dear Hodgson,—Before this reaches you, Hobhouse, two officers' wives, three children, two waiting maids, ditto subalternus for the troops, three Portuguese esquires and domestics, in all nineteen souls will have sailed in the Lisbon packet, with the noble Captain Kidd, a gallant commander as ever smuggled an anker of right Nantz. We are going to Lisbon first, because the Malta packet has sailed, d'ye see?—from Lisbon to Gibraltar, Malta, Constantinople, and "all that" as Orator Henley said, when he put the church, and "all that," in danger.—This town of Falmouth, as you will partly conjecture, is no great way from the sea. It is defended on the sea side by tway castles, St. Maws and Pendennis, extremely well calculated for annoying every body except an enemy. St. Maws is garrisoned by an able-bodied person of fourscore, a widower. He has the whole command and sole management of six most unmanageable pieces of ordnance, admirably adapted for the distruction of Pendennis, a like tower of strength on the opposite side of the channel. We have seen St. Maws; but Pendennis, they will not let us behold, save at a distance, because Hobhouse and I are suspected of having already taken St. Maws by a *coup de main*. The town consists of many quakers and salt-fish—the oysters taste of copper, owing to the soil of a [illegible] country—the women) blessed be the [illegible] therefore!) are flogged at the [illegible] when they pick and steal, as happens to the fair sex yesterday noon. [illegible] vicious in her behaviour, and [illegible] * * Hodgson! remember me [illegible] worth Cawdon't it deaptain blow out release. ntenced d have crab; dieu.

ses

Trunks unpacking,
Cases cracking,
Not a corner for a mouse
Scapes unsearched amid the racket,
Ere we sail on board the packet.

Now our boatmen quit their mooring,
And all hands must ply the oar:
Baggage from the quay is lowering,
We're im—patient—push from shore.
'Have a care that case holds liquor—
Stop the boat—I'm sick—oh Lord!'
'Sick ma'am, damme, you'll be sicker
Ere you've been an hour on board.
Thus are screaming
Men and women,
Gemmen, ladies, servants, jacks;
Here entangling,
All are wrangling,
Stuck together close as wax.—
Such the general noise and racket,
Ere we reach the Lisbon packet.

Now we've reach'd her, lo! the captain,
Gallant Kidd commands the crew;
Passengers their berths are clapt in,
Some to grumble, some to spew,
'Hey day! call you that a cabin?
Why, 'tis hardly three feet square;
Not enough to stow Queen Mab in—
Who the dence can harbour there?'
'Who sir? plenty—
Nobles twenty;
Did once my vessel fill'—
'Did they? Jesus,
How you squeeze us!
Would to God they did so still;
Then I'd 'scape the heat and racket
Of the good ship, Lisbon paket.

'Fletcher! Murray. Bob! where are you?
Stretch'd along the deck like logs—
Bear a hand, you jolly tar, you!
Here's a rope's ends for the dogs,
H** muttering fearful curses,
As the hatchway down he rolls;
Now his breakfast, now his verses,
Vomits forth—and damns our souls,
'Here's a stanza
On Braganza—
Help!—'A couplete?—'No a cup
Of warm water'—
'What's the matter?
'Zounds! my liver's coming up;
I shall not survive the racket
Of this brutal Lisbon packet.'

Now at length we are off for Turkey,
Lord knows when we shall come back!
Breezes foul and tempest murky
May unship us in a crack,
But, since life at most a jest is,
As philosophers allow,
Still to laugh by far the best is,
Then laugh on—as I do now,
Laugh at all things,
Great and small things,
Sick or well, at sea or shore;
Let's have laughing—
Who the devil cares for more?—
Some good wine! and who would lack it,
Ev'n on board the Lisbon packet?

—*Moore's Life of Byron.*

MISCELLANEA.

FOOT GUARDS' CHANGE OF DRESS.—A change has been made in the caps of the Foot Guards: the new ones have been given to the men. They are two inches lower in the crown, which is something larger in circumference than the old ones. Instead of the small star which adorned the fronts, there is now a larger star, and a crown above it, which together cover the front of the cap. A plait of white cotton cord, looped up on either side to the lower part of the front, and on the right side falls over the shoulder, and ends with tassels. There is no further change to take place at present, but next year it is contemplated that the whole dress will undergo a revision. The jackets are then to be faced down the front with blue (their perfect facings), and an epaulette of white or red cotton to be worn. This change, it is said, suggested itself from the reports of the regimental surgeons, who find that the constant use of pipe-clay for cleaning the white lace now on the front of the coats is seriously injurious to the men.

The inadequacy of the accommodation of the Port of Bridgewater for the trade of the town and neighbourhood, and the obstacles opposed to the navigation of the river Parrett with security and dispatch, having long been subjects of complaint, it has been determined to make a Canal from Combwick Reach to Bridgewater, for vessels of 500 tons burthen, it not drawing more than sixteen feet water; to convert a part of the present river into a Floating Harbour, connected with the Taunton Canal; and provide a new course for the river Parrett through the town. The expense is estimated at 101,180*l*. The capital is to be raised in shares of 50*l*. each. The existing trade of the Port is calculated at one hundred and thirteen thousand tons a year.

The greatest bell of York Minster, before the Reformation, weighed 6,600lbs. The heaviest bells now in England are the following:—Clock bells not rung in peal.—Christ Church, Oxford, 17,000lb.; Exeter, 12,000lb.; Lincoln (the best in England), 9,891lb.; St. Paul's Cathedral, 8,400lb.; Gloucester, 6,500lb.; Canterbury, 7,500 b. of these, four belonged to great conventual Churches, viz. Christ Church, which came, from Oseney Abbey; St. Paul's, which originally, it is said, belonged to Westminster; Gloucester, and Canterbury. Weights of some Foreign Clock Bells.—The famous bell of Moscow, 43,200lbs.; St. Peter's, Rome (cast in 1785) 18,667lbs.; Florence Cathedral, 17,000 lbs.

Mr. Deacon, of Liverpool, who had been over to Ireland to conduct a funeral; was convicted last week in the penalty of 100*l*.; it having been found that his servants had some bottles of whiskey in their possession, on which the duty had not been paid. It seems that the servants acted under the mistaken idea, that any one might bring over from Ireland any quantity less than a gallon.

Saturday, at Mary-la-bonne, Mr. Crockford, of St. James's street, was summoned for having obstructed the footpath in front of his residence, in the Regent's Park. The obstruction was occasioned by Mr. Crockford having a quantity of ice shot before his house, 29, Sussex-place. Men were employed in breaking it there, and in consequence, many persons were obliged to go into the carriage-way. Sir Alexander Bryce said, that when he complained to one of Mr. Crockford's servants he made use of abusive language. Mr. Crockford was fined 40*s*., and he gave notice of appeal.

The amusing quality and general spirit of the articles selected by Mr. Campbell, for this year's opening number of "The New Monthly Magazine," are highly honourable to the literature of the country, and stamp the work as decidedly the first of English Monthly Periodicals. In its pointless (however distasteful these may be to the small remnant of an almost extinct party), the country at large heartily concurs, while its public consistency from first to last has given the work an influence sought for in vain by others whose changes of principle have been made as experiments to attract attention.

MR. GLEIG'S "COUNTY CURATE."—Few persons can have forgotten the sensation which was produced by the appearance of Crabbe's *Village Tales*. What Mr. Crabbe did in poetry, the author of the *County Curate* has, we understand, effected in prose. His materials, like those of Mr. Crabbe, being collected entirely from real life in some of its remarkable forms. The story of the poacher, for example, contains, it is said, the history of a singular character, who lived not long ago in a village near Ashford. The Miller, again, died about two years ago, after having served a Cure in Romney Marsh upwards of a quarter of a century; and "The Parish Apprentice" ran its course within the memory of the last generation: his career is a very extraordinary, though a very honourable one. The same may be said of each of the remaining sketches, which describe a great variety of character; indeed, the entire work cannot fail of being universally read and relished.

The anecdote of Byron is related by his biographer, Mr. Moore:—While Lord Byron and Mr. Peel were at Harrow together a tyrant some few year older whose name was ******* claimed a right to fag little Peel, which claim (whether rightly or wrongly, I know not) Peel resisted. His resistance, however, was in vain: ******* not only subdued him but determined also to punish the refractory slave: and proceeded forthwith to put this determination in practice by inflicting a kind of bastinado on the inner fleshy side of the boy's arm, which during the operation was twisted round with some degree of technical skill, to render the pain more acute. While the stripes were succeeding each other and poor Peel writhing under them, Byron saw and felt for the Misery of his friend; and although he new that he was not strong enough to fight ***** with any hope of success, and that it was dangerous even to approach him, he advanced to the scene of action, and with a blush of rage, tears in his eyes, and a voice trembling between terror and indignation, asked, very humble, if ****** would be pleased to tell him, 'how many stripes he meant to inflict?'—'Why,' returned the executioner, 'you little rascal, what is that to you?,' 'Because, if you please, said Byron, holding out his arm, 'I would take half!'"

DEATH OF LORD REDESDALE.—On Saturday last, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Lord Redesdale died at his seat, Batsford-park, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Glocester-shire, after a short illness. His Lordship was born on the 18th of August, 1741. Early in life, when Mr. Mitford, he entered as a Member of Lincoln's-in. In due time he was called to the Bar; and in 1768, was returned Member of Parliament for a borough in the west of England. About 1790 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of kingthood; and in a few years afterwards he was appointed Attorney General. In 1801, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons and a few months afterwards was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and created Baron Redesdale. His Lordship married, in 1803, Lady Frances Perceval, daughter of the Earl of Egremont. His Lordship was always considered a very high legal authourity in appeals and committees of the House of Lords. The benevolent measure of affording relief to men in a state of insolvency originated entirely with his Lordship and however much the privilege may have been abused by fraudulent individuals, the Insolvent Debtors' Laws will be a lasting monument to the philanthrophy of Lord Redesdale.

A number of the miners of Tipton, Bilston, and the neighbourhood, who have "turned out" on acccount of the lowness of wages, or of the late resolutions of the iron-masters to "blow out" a certain number of furnances, or because of the "truck" system, or from these causes combined we regret to learn, are thoughtlessly engaging in disorderly acts, by endeavouring to compel others to desist from work and by other unlawful and turbulent deeds. At present the disturbances have not been very serious or extensive, and we trust the misguided men will speedily be led to see the folly of such behaviour.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the Proprietors, No. 10 Military Square, by THOMAS RIGBY;—where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, will be received.